THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, N. F. REED, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

OUR VISITORS.

First Day in Pittsburgh

HOW IT WAS SPENT.

Views of the Vicinity.

INSPECTION OF OUR WORKSHOPS.

Pittsburgh's Industry Exhibited.

PRAISE FROM ABROAD.

The Grand Banquet.

A RARE ENTERTAINMENT.

Feasting, Music and Eloquence.

Speeches of Hons. Reverdy Johnson and Montgomery Blair, Presidents Garrett and Hughart, Hon. John Ritchie, Dr. Gross and Others.

Notwithstanding the fatigue that must have resulted from the exercises of the day and night previous, our visitors were up at an early hour yesterday morning, and after breakfast they were waited on by the Council Committee and others, who conducted them in carriages to various points of interest throughout the city and its suburbs. Among the places visited were the Inclined Plane, in South Pittsburgh, together with all the leading glass and iron manufacturing establishments on the South side, as well as those in this city and in Allegheny. The parks in the latter city were also visited. Our visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with everything they saw, and many of them who had never before seen our extensive workshops were greatly surprised at their magnitude, and at the many other evidences of the stability of Pittsburgh.

The guests returned in the evening to headquarters quite early and somewhat fatigued with the pleasure jaunts of the day, but none the less ready and willing to participate in the closing exercises of the grand reunion at City Hall. Preparations for attendance at this festivity were commenced at once and with vigor and the enthusiasm of a boy, as those who had been invited from the city assembled at the appointed time and in excellent order at the Grand Central, which they were to be conducted to the Hall: At the Monongahela House, which was the grand headquarters, the Fifth Maryland Regiment had gathered, and for over an hour discoursed music to the crowd, to which constant additions were being attracted, which was alone surpassed by the capacity of the interior. Finally, after the usual evolutions of military tactics, a line was formed with the guests in front, and thus, headed by the Marshal-in-Chief, they marched down Smithfield street and down Fifth avenue to Market; thence along to the Hall, where it arrived promptly at nine o'clock.

THE BANQUET.

Upon entering, the first point that attracted attention was the stage at the further end of the hall, which seemed as though it had been observy had been suddenly removed and planted with all its freshness and fragrance intact, and was covered in such profusion that not a particle of the woodwork could be seen from the main floor. Evergreens, growing plants, from ten feet high covered the background and in front were the smaller plants, grading downward, and forming a magnificent bank, in such a manner that a small place was left in the centre for the speakers. In this space, over the tops of the plants, could be seen a rustic bench, which was provided for the officers. On either side of this were vases filled with flowers of beautiful hue and delicate perfume, while a farther attraction was a large aquarium mounted on a green pedestal and in which gold fish and other species of the finny tribe were sporting. Standing out from the wall in the center and almost up to the ceiling was a spread eagle formed of numerous small gas jets directly below which was a large star, formed by the same means. Flags were draped over the windows on each side of these decorations, while on the wall in large letters of evergreen appropriately visible to every part of the hall were the words "Welcome to the Monumental City." Extending from the stage was the hall by way of the side steps, and those in front, which were so covered with flowers that the pathway seemed like one through the wild wood, and many who had not investigated the mystery were curious at first to know how the bank of flowers and his assiseants obtained position in their evergreen localities.

The stage, however, was not the only attraction. The walls were profusely draped from ceiling almost to the floor, while twining evergreens with gilt devices budding and blossomed the gas stands and brackets. The centre chandeliers were also festooned in the variegated patterns in bine and gold, which as it up presented a brilliant appearance.

The road which has just been finished, traverses a country rich in coal, in iron, in marble; profuse in cereals, and filled with growing and prosperous communities. This, unquestionably, the richest part of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, until now, has been a terra incognita to until now, the wealth which Nature in a prolific mood, placed there, has been locked up in what might almost be termed terra incognita, but now, thanks to your energy, as well as to, I am proud to say, the well directed and persistent efforts of our fellow citizens, this treasury is about to be unlocked and pour forth its precious store for the benefit of the world.

Pittsburgh, sitting like the grimy spirit of Vulcan at the head of the greatest inland navigation in the world, in the lays of a valley, the main stream and branches of which, drain two millions and a half of square miles, an extent of country half as large as the whole of European, is bound to stretch her hands to the beautiful Monumental City, which like a rare gem, sits and sparkles on the Chesapeake, and in front I congratulate I detined in the near future to become the great American seaport. [Cheers.]

Pittsburgh, with her rail and wide spreading commercial relations, with her thirty-five miles of factories, representing almost every branch of industry, and where two-thirds of all the steel and glass used in the United States is manufactured, has never received a welcome at the hands of the stations. On the contrary even the cloud of smoke that spreads forth from her many forts has been by some quoted against us, but it is to us like it was to the Israelites of old; "The pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," leading our people to wealth, prosperity and happiness.

Citizens of Baltimore, our forest of smoke stacks sends greeting to your forest of shipping and wilderness of warehouses, and may the reputation of the two cities be henceforth united be ever as enduring as our steel and iron, as widespread as your commerce, as clear as our glass and as fair as your skies. [Applause.]

Hooing that nothing will ever interrupt the friendly relations now existing between the two city and your own, I again most respectfully and cordially bid you *welcome*. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of the address the company arose while the divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Gross, the President of the Pittsburgh Female College, and then the Company proceeded to the agreeable employment of disposing of the delicacies prepared for their entertainment.

THE TOASTS.

Josiah Cohen, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Toasts, announced the same as follows:

1. The Spirit of the Age.

Responded to by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, who spoke as follows:

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the kindness and consideration which you have extended to the Bank of the journey which has brought me into your presence had been a fatiguing one, I would not be competent to express my sense of the kindness exhibited in this hall last night. But it was anything rather than fatiguing. Had that journey been performed as I and my colleagues from Baltimore and Cumberland I was familiar with, but that portion whose opening we are this night to celebrate, I should have said it was a delightful journey. I had heard its advantages mentioned by those whom I felt bound to believe were not given to enthusiasm, but nothing they had said exceeded the facts.

Every portion of the road, from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, is full of natural beauties, but it has happened that for so long a period the main interest created and to be created by the road has been centered in that portion of the United States that is not the foot of a freeman. [Applause.] And accursed be him who says blasted, as I firmly believe he will be in the sight of God—blasted I say be he who, at any time in the future, shall make an effort to re-establish that blot upon our country. [Prolonged applause.]

The spirit of the age shows controversies between nations are to be settled. War hereafter will, according to that spirit, never disgrace humanity. If difficulties arise they must be settled by honorable arbitration and not by bloody resort to weapons. It was that spirit which as early as 1790 settled a dispute which seemed calculated to give serious trouble to the people of Pennsylvania and Virginia, each claiming the western part of this State among its territory. Virginia claimed it under a title from King James, and you under a title dating back to the reign of Charles. The arbitrators met at Baltimore, and decided that this section of your State belonged to you. Slavery then never had a foothold in Pennsylvania. Good cheers.] and it is to the fact that it never did that for your great prosperity you are indebted. Every man here is a freeman, and you have reason to be proud that every man who preceded you in this soil was also a freeman. [Cheers.] What is the result? Why every man among you knows the value of industry; every man among you knows that it is his duty to do what he can for the benefit of the country in which he lives. The freeman in Pittsburgh is a workingman, and what vocation can be more honorable than that of a workingman. God intended that man sh uld live by the sweat of his brow, and there is no section of the globe where the Divine command is more impressively carried out than in your own community—the United States. Such a thing as slavery cannot be maintained without a division into a Federal and State Governments. The principles underlying this idea are already deposited in the ark of your political freedom. To the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States all good men will submit. Cling around that order; vow to God that you will abide by the principles of political freedom, upon which our happiness is based; hold on to the one federal constitution, and the sun will never shine on a more blessed than the people of the United States. God grant it may be for all time.

Mr. Johnson here retired amid long and continued cheering.

2. The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

President Garrett responded to this toast in a lengthy address, in which he reviewed the history of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, adverting to its relations with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; to the great legal contest of the latter with the Pennsylvania Central Road; and congratulated the Connellsville Road on its triumph over the "Giant Corporation." He spoke of the continued opposition of the Pennsylvania Road to rival lines in terms of severe condemnation.

3. The Monumental City.

Responded to by Benj. Price, Esq., of Baltimore, in a very appropriate and able manner.

4. The steam-engine—the nineteenth century preacher of the power of God.

Response by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.

5. President Hughart.

Mr. Hughart, in responding, spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF W. O. HUGHART, ESQ.

In the time which reasonably can be permitted, it may not be possible to say what you expect to hear, and all that I ought speak. Time would fail to tell the curious story of the events which have transpired since many of us have met upon a somewhat similiar occasion three years since.

Before the representatives of two cities—whose people have watched with eager expectancy the progress of the work—the Board of Directors desire me as the mouth-piece to narrate in the simplest form and fewest words, the history and result of their labor.

The future of this city had been clearly discerned and her struggles to attain most jealously watched. That it must be foremost—nay, the absolute first in manufacturers—needed no prophet to foretell. By some mysterious and chicane reduplication of figures the dollar and cent result had seemed to preponderate in the balance of another city. But the thousand shafts producing and piercing our smoke-cloud canopy—the ceaseless clang and clash and roar of busy machinery and the lurid light of the myriad fires which turn black night into strange brilliancy—these tell us whose seed know another story. We believe that the tonnage of fuel and raw material which every day by the labors of skilled and stalwart arms is bundled and brought together, honestly compared would place us first. Be that as it may, the prominence claimed would not have been conceded by Pennsylvania Central Company, the powerful monopoly which forbade the bans of your union, has been defeated; you have been delivered from the slavery which tried to hold you in its grasp and make you pay what amount of fares or freight and passengers to the seaboard that it chose for money might set down. [Applause.] The marriage is a fixed fact, and on, never let a voice be raised against its perpetuity! [Applause.] We are together, now and forever; we are now one, and so shall remain until time shall be no more.

The spirit of the age is a spirit that teaches fraternity, not war, through the land. The sectional strife which saddened many hearts, which mired the lands of the south with blood, and brought desolation to the firesides of the north, had at least one compensation, gentlemen—and that was to be found in the fact that it resulted in the entire extinction of slavery, which in the estimation of every upright and conscientious man, was a foul blot upon the character of the American institutions. [Applause, and cries of "good, good."] Slavery is no more. [Continued applause.] No foul longer treads in foot the soil of the United States that is not the foot of a freeman. [Applause.] And accursed be him—aye blasted, as I firmly believe he will be in the sight of God—blasted I say be he who, at any time in the future, shall make an effort to re-establish that blot upon our country. [Prolonged applause.]

The spirit of the age shows controversies between nations are to be settled. War hereafter will, according to that spirit, never disgrace humanity. If difficulties arise they must be settled by honorable arbitration and not by bloody resort to weapons. It was that spirit which as early as 1790 settled a dispute which seemed calculated to give serious trouble to the people of Pennsylvania and Virginia, each claiming the western part of this State among its territory. Virginia claimed it under a title from King James, and you under a title dating back to the reign of Charles. The arbitrators met at Baltimore, and decided that this section of your State belonged to you. Slavery then never had a foothold in Pennsylvania. Good cheers.] and it is to the fact that it never did that for your great prosperity you are indebted. Every man here is a freeman, and you have reason to be proud that every man who preceded you in this soil was also a freeman. [Cheers.] What is the result? Why every man among you knows the value of industry; every man among you knows that it is his duty to do what he can for the benefit of the country in which he lives. The freeman in Pittsburgh is a workingman, and what vocation can be more honorable than that of a workingman. God intended that man sh uld live by the sweat of his brow, and there is no section of the globe where the Divine command is more impressively carried out than in your own community—the United States. Such a thing as slavery cannot be maintained without a division into a Federal and State Governments. The principles underlying this idea are already deposited in the ark of your political freedom. To the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States all good men will submit. Cling around that order; vow to God that you will abide by the principles of political freedom, upon which our happiness is based; hold on to the one federal constitution, and the sun will never shine on a more

burghers were men of few words, and depended more upon *acts* to show their fraternal feeling. They welcomed the representatives of the Monumental City, and had done and would do all possible for their comfort and enjoyment. If there was failure it would be more an error of the head than the heart. [Applause.] He concluded by introducing President A. H. Gross, of Select Council, who had been selected to deliver the

FORMAL ADDRESS OF GREETING.

Dr. Gross then ascended the platform in full view of the assemblage, and the tumultuous applause with which he was greeted having subsided said:

Citizens of Baltimore, Guests and Friends:

On me has devolved, in connection with the Mayor, the pleasant duty of bidding you welcome to the Iron City, and of extending to you verbally the hospitality of its citizens. This is at all times an agreeable task, but at this time, and in view of the occasion to which we owe this visit, it is doubly so.

You have come to us from the sea by a new route—a route that has practically brought the ocean highway a day's journey nearer us, a route which makes *your* city our natural seaport, and which will tend to bind the destines of the Monumental and Iron Cities together for all time to come, and productive of grand results to both. [Applause.]

Fully a century ago the advantages enjoyed by this route over any and every other road, between the great west and tide-water were recognized by our pioneer fathers and a century's experience has fully demonstrated the soundness of their ideas. For the completion of this gigantic undertaking, so eagerly looked for, so earnestly desired, we are mainly indebted to the enterprise and spirit of Baltimore.

I am glad to be able to congratulate you on the success of your labors, and am rejoiced to know that the hour of trouble, vexation and toil is with the past, and that the moment of fruition has arrived.

The road which has just been finished, traverses a country rich in coal, in iron, in marble; profuse in cereals, and filled with growing and prosperous communities. This, unquestionably, the richest part of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, until now, has been a terra incognita to until now, the wealth which Nature in a prolific mood, placed there, has been locked up in what might almost be termed terra incognita, but now, thanks to your energy, as well as to, I am proud to say, the well directed and persistent efforts of our fellow citizens, this treasury is about to be unlocked and pour forth its precious store for the benefit of the world.

Pittsburgh, sitting like the grimy spirit of Vulcan at the head of the greatest inland navigation in the world, in the lays of a valley, the main stream and branches of which, drain two millions and a half of square miles, an extent of country half as large as the whole of European, is bound to stretch her hands to the beautiful Monumental City, which like a rare gem, sits and sparkles on the Chesapeake, and in front I congratulate I detined in the near future to become the great American seaport. [Cheers.]

Pittsburgh, with her rail and wide spreading commercial relations, with her thirty-five miles of factories, representing almost every branch of industry, and where two-thirds of all the steel and glass used in the United States is manufactured, has never received a welcome at the hands of the stations. On the contrary even the cloud of smoke that spreads forth from her many forts has been by some quoted against us, but it is to us like it was to the Israelites of old; "The pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," leading our people to wealth, prosperity and happiness.

Citizens of Baltimore, our forest of smoke stacks sends greeting to your forest of shipping and wilderness of warehouses, and may the reputation of the two cities be henceforth united be ever as enduring as our steel and iron, as widespread as your commerce, as clear as our glass and as fair as your skies. [Applause.]

Hooing that nothing will ever interrupt the friendly relations now existing between the two city and your own, I again most respectfully and cordially bid you *welcome*. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of the address the company arose while the divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Gross, the President of the Pittsburgh Female College, and then the Company proceeded to the agreeable employment of disposing of the delicacies prepared for their entertainment.

THE TOASTS.

Josiah Cohen, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Toasts, announced the same as follows:

1. The Spirit of the Age.

Responded to by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, who spoke as follows:

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the kindness and consideration which you have extended to the Bank of the journey which has brought me into your presence had been a fatiguing one, I would not be competent to express my sense of the kindness exhibited in this hall last night. But it was anything rather than fatiguing. Had that journey been performed as I and my colleagues from Baltimore and Cumberland I was familiar with, but that portion whose opening we are this night to celebrate, I should have said it was a delightful journey. I had heard its advantages mentioned by those whom I felt bound to believe were not given to enthusiasm, but nothing they had said exceeded the facts.

Every portion of the road, from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, is full of natural beauties, but it has happened that for so long a period the main interest created and to be created by the road has been centered in that portion of the United States that is not the foot of a freeman. [Applause.] And accursed be him who says blasted, as I firmly believe he will be in the sight of God—blasted I say be he who, at any time in the future, shall make an effort to re-establish that blot upon our country. [Prolonged applause.]

The spirit of the age shows controversies between nations are to be settled. War hereafter will, according to that spirit, never disgrace humanity. If difficulties arise they must be settled by honorable arbitration and not by bloody resort to weapons. It was that spirit which as early as 1790 settled a dispute which seemed calculated to give serious trouble to the people of Pennsylvania and Virginia, each claiming the western part of this State among its territory. Virginia claimed it under a title from King James, and you under a title dating back to the reign of Charles. The arbitrators met at Baltimore, and decided that this section of your State belonged to you. Slavery then never had a foothold in Pennsylvania. Good cheers.] and it is to the fact that it never did that for your great prosperity you are indebted. Every man here is a freeman, and you have reason to be proud that every man who preceded you in this soil was also a freeman. [Cheers.] What is the result? Why every man among you knows the value of industry; every man among you knows that it is his duty to do what he can for the benefit of the country in which he lives. The freeman in Pittsburgh is a workingman, and what vocation can be more honorable than that of a workingman. God intended that man sh uld live by the sweat of his brow, and there is no section of the globe where the Divine command is more impressively carried out than in your own community—the United States. Such a thing as slavery cannot be maintained without a division into a Federal and State Governments. The principles underlying this idea are already deposited in the ark of your political freedom. To the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States all good men will submit. Cling around that order; vow to God that you will abide by the principles of political freedom, upon which our happiness is based; hold on to the one federal constitution, and the sun will never shine on a more

timent in a most happy effort, eliciting frequent bursts of applause.

9. The Federal Capital.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, responded to this sentiment in a most able and eloquent speech.

10. Our Guests.

Response by General James S. Negley, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. NEGLEY.

As a citizen of Pittsburgh, and in the capacity of representative of the district, it affords me the liveliest satisfaction to extend to you a most cordial and hospitable welcome. We greet you fraternally over the completion of a work of vast importance to the whole country, and of special advantage to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland; the realization of the hopes of the true friends of the enterprise and the final construction of a road which will speedily multiply the happiest ties between our two commonwealths. United by art in bonds of iron, it may be fitly said to the citizens of Baltimore and Pittsburgh, although you are divided as the sea, yet you are united by other and stronger ties. Our forefathers come from the same heroic stock. Our history springs from the same soil. We enjoy a like heritage in the same traditions, in the same flag, and in the same charter of independence.

While the Connellsville Railroad lessens the hours of travel to our National Capital, it at the same time penetrates a mountainous section of the State where nature has embosomed prodigal stores of mineral wealth—wealth waiting the industry and skill of man to be transformed into elements of power and comfort, and gems of beauty.

While the fiery agents of enterprise and civilization flit across the two States like weavers' shuttles, we will freight each train with the golden fruit of our toil, added thereto a tribute of our good will to the citizens of Maryland.

The Connellsville Railroad forms part of the grand system of railroads now passing the rocky portals of the range of mountains skirting our western horizon, lines traversing pathless deserts, and winding along the waters unmarked shores of the Pacific; railways bearing the destinies of future states—great citizens and happy Commonwealths, protecting as it were the manifold relations of the arts, commerce and intellectual development, creating a world wide fraternity—knocking rosy visions and bright hopes of the continued grandeur of our beloved country; these visions and hopes will be all realized if our land remains the land of the Sabbath, the Academy and College; the land of Churches; the land of a free press; the land of telegraphs; the land of railways; and, may I not add, the THE LAND OF THE FREE. [Great Applause.]

11. The Press.

To this sentiment, H. M. Long, Esq., of the GAZETTE, responded as follows:

RESPONSE BY H. M. LONG, ESQ., GAZETTE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am sorry that, on this occasion, I am not called upon to say some older and abler person than myself: but I cheerfully accept it, and in the name of the Pittsburgh Press, I welcome you, Baltimore friends a cordial, hearty and generous welcome. I do not forget, and I hope none of us will ever forget, the ties that bind us, the threads of life of this young giant, whose full and perfect stature we are here to-night to celebrate and jubilate. Roses and thorns broken asunder; after long years of toil and trouble and unsupportable loss of time and treasure I shall never forget that we all looked to the Monumental City for succor and safety for our infant struggling child. *We do not look in vain.* Millions after millions of their wealth have been poured out for the purpose of securing this consummation, the first projected one, and the last one to be fulfilled. But, thanks to God, we have lived to see the triumphant completion of the Baltimore and Connellsville Railroad, and we know that the fondest hopes of its friends will be ere long realized.

It is now thirty-four years since this road received its first charter from our State, and in that early date it was the only road connecting the seaboard and the Ohio, that was deemed profitable, or even possible, and hence the only one that was practicable, or even thought of. Various causes have delayed its completion, which we will not review to-night, but we will turn over the leaf, and the friends of this great undertaking, for so determinedly adhering to its interests through all weather and storms, and bringing it out to a successful issue. But you have called upon me to respond to the sentiment, "The Press." I shall not attempt its history. Its progress has kept pace with the advancing years, and it has grown to its present magnificent proportions before the world. No great work can succeed without it, as it speaks with thousands of tongues in millions of ears. It reaches the palace of the noble and great, and disdains not to search out the cottage of the peasant. Money can not buy it, and power cannot wheedle it, and the United States Senate cannot *scare* it, as you all know.

An independent press is the best hope of any nation. Jefferson has said, that show him a monarchy, with a free press, and he will show you a people as free as a republic is possible; but show him a Republic with a fettered press, and he will show you a people where a monarchy is probable. As so it is, an independent and pure press, is a lover on public opinion, which is the true test of what is public opinion? It is that which causes the world to progress, it is that which will meet love and fair exchange in the forum, the press the great levers of the world, are but the pipes, the mouthpieces of public opinion after all. And if corruption will give shape to it, then proclaim it to the world through the publication obtained by ring, clique or bribing the laws of social and commercial honor it is claimed, and hence the administration; no man's conscience has been debauched. The transportation is conducted in the interests of the people and the communities, no one man has any private rate nor advantage over others selling same business.

This enterprise will be seen with more striking peculiarities. Across the country just at the point where the interest is the greatest, and the great inland seas and the Atlantic, at once connects the three great lake, river and ocean, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Baltimore agriculture, manufactories and commerce.

As a citizen of Pittsburgh I must utter to these gentlemen from Baltimore heartily my expressive admiration at the wisdom and splendid liberality of your dealings towards the railroads entering your city. Had you been less generous and less judicious, yet free abundant aid as will, when your plans are consummated, be rendered by every city in the country access to your port. As private citizens, also, you have literally poured out your money to foster every enterprise intended to the advancement of Baltimore. In the negotiation of the bonds of the company I was brought in daily contact with the financial department of business, and I find words utterly inadequate to express my admiration—my respect—my love for you.

These two cities have looked across the intervening distance, mutually recognizing power and wealth, and have entered into a close alliance each with the other, and each has remembered. The one family bond of sympathy between the busy interchanges of trade. Each has grown since then, and each is more powerful to-day than ever before in its history. Others have risen and will ever be proud to hail its progress as a sister city—a rival in the country's prosperity. Hail all! the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad!

The following toasts, which were prepared by the Committee, but owing to the lateness of the hour they were not read:

"Our Country." Hon. T. M. Marshall was to respond to this sentiment.

"The Day we Celebrate."

"Our City Councils"—Maj. J. F. Slagle.

"The President of the United States"—Hon. H. B. Swope.

"The Mayors of Baltimore and Pittsburgh." H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq.

"The old and the new"—W. D. Moore, Esq.

"Good Fellowship"—Rev. Vandemark.

"The Judiciary"—Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick.

"The Army and Navy"—General A. L. Pearson.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Josiah Cohen, Esq.—"Civil and Religious Liberty."

By Rufus W. Pier, Oregon Brewery—"Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago. May the iron band which unites the two first soon cement the link with the third. The commerce of the Chesapeake may be freely exchanged for the products of the great West, as well as for the fuel and manufactures of the Keystone State and the Old Dominion."

LETTER OF JONAS R. M'CLINTOCK.

The following from Ex-Mayor McClintock was read:

LATROBE, June 27, 1871.

To Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter reached me this morning. I regret that I cannot be with you at this evening's banquet in honor of the municipal authorities of the city of Baltimore, who, after a lapse of forty years since the first charter for the Baltimore and Ohio was granted, reported in favor of appointing Jos. R. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati, to conduct such examination with the view to select such assistants as he may require, and the Committee to specially direct his attention to such books and accounts and business as may bring to light whatever date or whatever department of the Concern, as by such examinations are said to involve frauds. Bases and bogus issues of bonds, etc.

Kilbreth is also directed by resolution to examine the method of business adopted to keep the Comptroller's Department, and to report the results to the Committee. He is also to give free advice as to the best course to pursue. The Committee, however, have not communicated with Kilbreth, and know not whether he will accept this trust or not.

BROOKLYN REGATTA.

Ten Schooners and twenty-seven sloops participated in the regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to-day. The course was from Bay Ridge, L. I., around the Sandy Hook light and return. The Dauntless won the prize for schooners without time allowance, and the Madeline the Club and Union prizes for schooners. The Grazie won the union prize and without time allowance the Club prize for sloops. Kaiser Wilhelm won the prize without time allowance and the union prize with allowance. The Mischief won first class and the Maud the union prize without time allowance, and the William the club prize for sloops of the first class. Madeline

GRAND CONCERT.

The grand concert in connection with the Sangerfest was given in the Rink to-night as to Monday. The place was brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated, but a much thinner attendance. The programme consisted of Les Preludes of Frezchutz; the Hymn of Praise of Music, Billister, by Special Union of Baltimore; overture, Hiemi, by Mr. Woeckel, by the orchestra; Song of Spring, Woeckel, by the Special Union of Philadelphia; Salamis, Triumphal Song of the Persians, Koschat, by a grand chorus of all the singers, in which Mr. E. Viering sang the baritone solo part in admirable style.

STOLEN BONDS.

The trial of Wm. O'Kill, broker of this city, for receiving bonds and securities stolen from the Nor'wal Bank, of Norwalk, Ohio, has begun to-day before Judge Cordozo. Cashier Stuyvesant of the bank testified to having bought from O'Kill the bonds in question, but the bonds whose numbers afterwards were discovered identical with those stolen from the bank. O'Kill's counsel will plead in his forum, the press the great levers of the world, are but the pipes, the mouthpieces of public opinion after all. And if corruption will give shape to it, then proclaim it to the world through the publication obtained by ring, clique or bribing the laws of social and commercial honor it is claimed, and hence the administration; no man's conscience has been debauched. The transportation is conducted in the interests of the people and the communities, no one man has any private rate nor advantage over others selling same business.

This enterprise will be seen with more striking peculiarities. Across the country just at the point where the interest is the greatest, and the great inland seas and the Atlantic, at once connects the three great lake, river and ocean, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Baltimore agriculture, manufactories and commerce.

As a citizen of Pittsburgh I must utter to these gentlemen from Baltimore heartily my expressive admiration at the wisdom and splendid liberality of your dealings towards the railroads entering your city. Had you been less generous and less judicious, yet free abundant aid as will, when your plans are consummated, be rendered by every city in the country access to your port. As private citizens, also, you have literally poured out your money to foster every enterprise intended to the advancement of Baltimore. In the negotiation of the bonds of the company I was brought in daily contact with the financial department of business, and I find words utterly inadequate to express my admiration—my respect—my love for you.

These two cities have looked across the intervening distance, mutually recognizing power and wealth, and have entered into a close alliance each with the other, and each has remembered. The one family bond of sympathy between the busy interchanges of trade. Each has grown since then, and each is more powerful to-day than ever before in its history. Others have risen and will ever be proud to hail its progress as a sister city—a rival in the country's prosperity. Hail all! the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad!

The following toasts, which were prepared by the Committee, but owing to the lateness of the hour they were not read:

"Our Country." Hon. T. M. Marshall was to respond to this sentiment.

"The Day we Celebrate."

"Our City Councils"—Maj. J. F. Slagle.

"The President of the United States"—Hon. H. B. Swope.

"The Mayors of Baltimore and Pittsburgh." H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq.

"The old and the new"—W. D. Moore, Esq.

"Good Fellowship"—Rev. Vandemark.

"The Judiciary"—Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick.

"The Army and Navy"—General A. L. Pearson.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Josiah Cohen, Esq.—"Civil and Religious Liberty."

By Rufus W. Pier, Oregon Brewery—"Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago. May the iron band which unites the two first soon cement the link with the third. The commerce of the Chesapeake may be freely exchanged for the products of the great West, as well as for the fuel and manufactures of the Keystone State and the Old Dominion."

By Col. James K. Kerr responded to this sentiment in a most able and eloquent speech.

10. Our Guests.

Response by General James S. Negley, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. NEGLEY.

As a citizen of Pittsburgh, and in the capacity of representative of the district, it affords me the liveliest satisfaction to extend to you a most cordial and hospitable welcome. We greet you fraternally over the completion of a work of vast importance to the whole country, and of special advantage to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland; the realization of the hopes of the true friends of the enterprise and the final construction of a road which will speedily multiply the happiest ties between our two commonwealths. United by art in bonds of iron, it may be fitly said to the citizens of Baltimore and Pittsburgh, although you are divided as the sea, yet you are united by other and stronger ties. Our forefathers come from the same heroic stock. Our history springs from the same soil. We enjoy a like heritage in the same traditions, in the same flag, and in the same charter of independence.

While the Connellsville Railroad lessens the hours of travel to our National Capital, it at the same time penetrates a mountainous section of the State where nature has embosomed prodigal stores of mineral wealth—wealth waiting the industry and skill of man to be transformed into elements of power and comfort, and gems of beauty.

While the fiery agents of enterprise and civilization flit across the two States like weavers' shuttles, we will freight each train with the golden fruit of our toil, added thereto a tribute of our good will to the citizens of Maryland.

The Connellsville Railroad forms part of the grand system of railroads now passing the rocky portals of the range of mountains skirting our western horizon, lines traversing pathless deserts, and winding along the waters unmarked shores of the Pacific; railways bearing the destinies of future states—great citizens and happy Commonwealths, protecting as it were the manifold relations of the arts, commerce and intellectual development, creating a world wide fraternity—knocking rosy visions and bright hopes of the continued grandeur of our beloved country; these visions and hopes will be all realized if our land remains the land of the Sabbath, the Academy and College; the land of Churches; the land of a free press; the land of telegraphs; the land of railways; and, may I not add, the THE LAND OF THE FREE. [Great Applause.]

11. The Press.

To this sentiment, H. M. Long, Esq., of the GAZETTE, responded as follows:

RESPONSE BY H. M. LONG, ESQ., GAZETTE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am sorry that, on this occasion, I am not called upon to say some older and abler person than myself: but I cheerfully accept it, and in the name of the Pittsburgh Press, I welcome you, Baltimore friends a cordial, hearty and generous welcome. I do not forget, and I hope none of us will ever forget, the ties that bind us, the threads of life of this young giant, whose full and perfect stature we are here to-night to celebrate and jubilate. Roses and thorns broken asunder; after long years of toil and trouble and unsupportable loss of time and treasure I shall never forget that we all looked to the Monumental City for succor and safety for our infant struggling child. *We do not look in vain.* Millions after millions of their wealth have been poured out for the purpose of securing this consummation, the first projected one, and the last one to be fulfilled. But, thanks to God, we have lived to see the triumphant completion of the Baltimore and Connellsville Railroad, and we know that the fondest hopes of its friends will be ere long realized.

It is now thirty-four years since this road received its first charter from our State, and in that early date it was the only road connecting the seaboard and the Ohio, that was deemed profitable, or even possible, and hence the only one that was practicable, or even thought of. Various causes have delayed its completion, which we will not review to-night, but we will turn over the leaf, and the friends of this great undertaking, for so determinedly adhering to its interests through all weather and storms, and bringing it out to a successful issue. But you have called upon me to respond to the sentiment, "The Press." I shall not attempt its history. Its progress has kept pace with the advancing years, and it has grown to its present magnificent proportions before the world. No great work can succeed without it, as it speaks with thousands of tongues in millions of ears. It reaches the palace of the noble and great, and disdains not to search out the cottage of the peasant. Money can not buy it, and power cannot wheedle it, and the United States Senate cannot *scare* it, as you all know.

An independent press is the best hope of any nation. Jefferson has said, that show him a monarchy, with a free press, and he will show you a people as free as a republic is possible; but show him a Republic with a fettered press, and he will show you a people where a monarchy is probable. As so it is, an independent and pure press, is a lover on public opinion, which is the true test of what is public opinion? It is that which causes the world to progress, it is that which will meet love and fair exchange in the forum, the press the great levers of the world, are but the pipes, the mouthpieces of public opinion after all. And if corruption will give shape to it, then proclaim it to the world through the publication obtained by ring, clique or bribing the laws of social and commercial honor it is claimed, and hence the administration; no man's conscience has been debauched. The transportation is conducted in the interests of the people and the communities, no one man has any private rate nor advantage over others selling same business.

This enterprise will be seen with more striking peculiarities. Across the country just at the point where the interest is the greatest, and the great inland seas and the Atlantic, at once connects the three great lake, river and ocean, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Baltimore agriculture, manufactories and commerce.

As a citizen of Pittsburgh I must utter to these gentlemen from Baltimore heartily my expressive admiration at the wisdom and splendid liberality of your dealings towards the railroads entering your city. Had you been less generous and less judicious, yet free abundant aid as will, when your plans are consummated, be rendered by every city in the country access to your port. As private citizens, also, you have literally poured out your money to foster every enterprise intended to the advancement of Baltimore. In the negotiation of the bonds of the company I was brought in daily contact with the financial department of business, and I find words utterly inadequate to express my admiration—my respect—my love for you.

These two cities have looked across the intervening distance, mutually recognizing power and wealth, and have entered into a close alliance each with the other, and each has remembered. The one family bond of sympathy between the busy interchanges of trade. Each has grown since then, and each is more powerful to-day than ever before in its history. Others have risen and will ever be proud to hail its progress as a sister city—a rival in the country's prosperity. Hail all! the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad!

The following toasts, which were prepared by the Committee, but owing to the lateness of the hour they were not read:

"Our Country." Hon. T. M. Marshall was to respond to this sentiment.

"The Day we Celebrate."

"Our City Councils"—Maj. J. F. Slagle.

"The President of the United States"—Hon. H. B. Swope.

"The Mayors of Baltimore and Pittsburgh." H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq.

"The old and the new"—W. D. Moore, Esq.

"Good Fellowship"—Rev. Vandemark.

"The Judiciary"—Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick.

"The Army and Navy"—General A. L. Pearson.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Josiah Cohen, Esq.—"Civil and Religious Liberty."

By Rufus W. Pier, Oregon Brewery—"Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago. May the iron band which unites the two first soon cement the link with the third. The commerce of the Chesapeake may be freely exchanged for the products of the great West, as well as for the fuel and manufactures of the Keystone State and the Old Dominion."

LETTER OF JONAS R. M'CLINTOCK.

The following from Ex-Mayor McClintock was read:

LATROBE, June 27, 1871.

To Hon. Jared M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter reached me this morning. I regret that I cannot be with you at this evening's banquet in honor of the municipal authorities of the city of Baltimore, who, after a lapse of forty years since the first charter for the Baltimore and Ohio was granted, reported in favor of appointing Jos. R. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati, to conduct such examination with the view to select such assistants as he may require, and the Committee to specially direct his attention to such books and accounts and business as may bring to light whatever date or whatever department of the Concern, as by such examinations are said to involve frauds. Bases and bogus issues of bonds, etc.

Kilbreth is also directed by resolution to examine the method of business adopted to keep the Comptroller's Department, and to report the results to the Committee. He is also to give free advice as to the best course to pursue. The Committee, however, have not communicated with Kilbreth, and know not whether he will accept this trust or not.

BROOKLYN REGATTA.

Ten Schooners and twenty-seven sloops participated in the regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to-day. The course was from Bay Ridge, L. I., around the Sandy Hook light and return. The Dauntless won the prize for schooners without time allowance, and the Madeline the Club and Union prizes for schooners. The Grazie won the union prize and without time allowance the Club prize for sloops of the first class. Kaiser Wilhelm won the prize without time all

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILLER S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. K. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH, JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112⅝.

MR. JAS McGUNIGLE was yesterday nominated for the office of County Commissioner. This was a fitting compliment to a very worthy citizen. He will prove a strong card in the election, and his triumph is beyond doubt a foregone conclusion.

WHICH GOVERNMENT?

It would be difficult for any one to predict what kind of a government will rule over France six or twelve months hence. It is easy to *criticise* after deeds have been done, and events have transpired. It is easy to find fault with men after we have witnessed the consequences of the course which they pursued. It is doubtful whether we could have done better or as well, if we had been placed in similar circumstances. That the Thiers' government committed serious blunders, we are all willing to admit, but what we would have done if placed in the same position, surrounded by so many adverse and discouraging circumstances, we think none of us could say. Contingencies arose which in the then distracted and humiliated state of the country M. Thiers never anticipated, and indeed no one looked for.

We do not know whether it arises from the fact, principally, that he made many serious blunders, but we think that it is patent that Thiers' government it is not universally admired by the French people. They do not seem to have confidence in it, at least that confidence which is essentially necessary to success. It is true, perhaps, as reported by the Cable, that he is receiving addresses from the different departments of the country, containing expressions of confidence in the Executive and the Assembly, but we do not know the character of the persons by whom the addresses are framed, nor the extent to which they have been sanctioned by the people in the departments whence they have emanated. The very fact that such addresses are deemed necessary shows that there is some suspicion. The people have not spoken their sentiments, and the belief is that if they did they would declare in favor of a return to the Second Empire. There must necessarily be dissatisfaction where there is so much suffering. In the city of Paris it is said there are two hundred and forty thousand objects of charity. When the people lacked bread in the Revolution in France in the close of the last century, they repaired to Versailles and demanded it of the King. Rulers, who may not be in any way accountable for the miseries of the ruled, are expected to furnish their subjects with every requisite of life, and give prosperity to every branch of trade and industry.

The Communists, who, although politically defunct, still keep up their organization will take advantage of the existing state of affairs, and charge every calamity the people have to endure upon the Provisional Government. Orleanists, Bourbons and Bonapartists will not be slow to seize the existing state of affairs and endeavor to make political capital out of it. The princes and pretenders to the throne are in motion. They are watching each other with the closest scrutiny. Although they do not come to the surface, intrigues are the order of the day. The programme of the Orleanists, it is said, is, if the elections indicate a monarchical majority, to move in the Assembly for the establishment of a Constitution, and offer the throne to the Duke De Chambord, believing that he would not accept it, and in the event of his refusal to give it to the Count de Paris.

The Communists, who, it is believed are receiving vitality and aid from the *Societe Internationale*, are not without hope that their cause shall enjoy a revival. And the power which this organization wields is witnessed in the late order of the Italian Minister of the Interior commanding the disbanding of all the associations in the Kingdom, as well as in the circular of Jules Favre. But one of the most significant signs of the times in France is the postponement, for the second or third time, of a review of the troops. The reason of the postponement is that the army would shout, "Long live the Emperor."

Amidst so many conflicting elements and interests, there is not much hope of France soon attaining solidarity. It would be difficult to say whether her government shall remain a nominal Republic, or become imperial or monarchical during the current year. She seems to be greatly in need of sagacious statesmen to rescue her from her perils. She is suffering very materially through the vacillation and lack of firmness and determination which her present rulers betray.

THE INDIAN COMMONWEALTH.

An attempt is now being made to organize the separate and independent Indian tribes into a Commonwealth, under the provisions of a Constitution similar to those which have been adopted by other Territories of the United States. Two councils looking towards this consummation have been held, and the indications are that something may be done that will elevate the Red man to the plane of civilization. There are some who entertain grave doubts whether this can be accomplished, and the nomadic tribes that roam in untamed ferocity, over our vast Western plains, can be made to conform themselves to the habits, customs and modes of living of the white man. It is true that many of those who were wont to speak of the "noble Indian" in the days when the emancipation of the slaves was agitated, now substitute a word that does not indicate their high admiration of his nobility. Those who have moved to the West, and have witnessed the filthy habits, groveling instincts and idle life of the Indian are not favorably impressed with the idea that he is susceptible of civilization and improvement. Nevertheless, actual facts demonstrate that these painted savages may become civilized and Christianized. In this country as well as in Canada this has been proved. There are tribes in both countries that are not only industrious, but peaceable, and conform themselves to the habits of the whites. They are besides, as orderly as white men, and have as high a regard for the majesty of the laws to which they are subject. If the Indian race is not to be exterminated, it must be raised to a social and political level with that of the white. An error has been committed hitherto, but it was unavoidable, in treating with Indians as distinct tribes and not as a race or nationality. This can be avoided if they are erected into a distinct Commonwealth under a common constitution, to the provisions of which all will be made subject.

The tribes are jealous of each other. They wage fierce war among themselves. Last fall when we were in Denver, the chief of the Utes told the Indian Commissioners, who were there, that they would not move to their reservation. They were at peace, he declared, with the white man but their own brethren stole their property from them and they would not live with them, nor in the same locality. The animosity that exists between the tribes will be difficult to eradicate. But it is difficult to eradicate it when it takes possession of white men. There is no deeper rooted animosity between the Indian tribes than there is between the Davises and Stephens of the South, and the loyal unionloving men of the North.

A feeling obtains generally among the Indians, and it has been greatly fostered by unprincipled and designing whites, that the government of the United States occupies an attitude of hostility towards them, notwithstanding the large subsidies that have been granted them. Whatever seeming ground there may have been for this charge of hostility at times, and in certain circumstances in the past, there is no foundation to rest it upon now. The government manifests a disposition to deal with them fairly, and do everything in its power to make them comfortable and independent. Inducements are held out to adopt a system of Republican government, the benefits of which, if it shall be accepted, will prove ere long highly advantageous. They are cordially invited to take a position in the great brotherhood of states, and subject themselves to the same or kindred laws by which white men are governed.

The second Council which met recently at Ockmulgee, in the Indian territory, and has just adjourned, had representatives from the following nations: The Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Arapahoes, Senecas, Shawnees, Delawares, Seminoles, Osages, Sacs and Foxes, Fackawanies, Kechies, Caddoes, Ouachitas, Ionies and Cheyennes. General Sherman exhorted them to dismiss from their minds the idea that the Government is their enemy. He assured them it would contribute by every means in its power to the promotion of their welfare, and to put an end to all their troubles. That if the Constitution should be adopted, it would destroy the individuality of the tribes, who would become merged into one people with a central government. Under its provisions they would become a self-sustaining, civilized people, and be rendered ten fold more happy than they ever possibly can be in a nomadic state. There is nothing that would sooner or more effectually remove inter-tribal jealousies and animosities than the consolidation of the tribes in one nationality under one executive.

The Chiefs of the different tribes have been, in a great measure, the means of keeping up rivalries and animosities between them. They naturally desire to maintain the exercise of authority over them. This authority they must lose under the establishment of the new order of things contemplated. It is not likely therefore that all the tribes will ratify the constitution soon. But there is a general expectation that many of them will, and that a commonwealth of red men will be erected before long in the Indian Territory. Indeed the telegram received yesterday from Washington, states that the Council before adjourning on the 17th inst., "re-affirmed" their constitution, and expressed their purpose to organize under it as speedily as possible. They resolved also to lead useful and steady lives, instead of roaming about, as hitherto, murdering white settlers. It is expected from the action taken by the Council that the life and property of whites will be more secure in the out-lying settlements of the country in the future.

The territory which it is proposed to set apart for the use of the Indians is said to embrace within its limits "one of the richest and most fertile regions in the United States." It exceeds by about thirty thousand square miles the area of the State of New York, and contains fifty millions of acres, which will give to every man, woman and child in the territory a farm of nearly a thousand acres. If the lands are as rich and fertile as they are described to be, all the nations of the Indians should be able to maintain themselves upon them independently of any Government aid, and this, we believe, they should be compelled to do. There is no reason why a red man, any more than a white one should be permitted to eat unless he works. The liberal offer protects the Government from the charge of hostility to the Indians, and should be by them willingly and promptly accepted. In no other way can they prevent their race from becoming extinct.

The chains have been stricken from the hands and feet of the black man. He has been raised to his proper political status. There is some hope that the red man will yet be elevated to a higher social and political plane than that which he now occupies.

THE BETTER WAY.

Nations do not grow to full stature in a year. Nor do they pass through a great crisis—a fever or a convulsion—and recover from its effects in a day. They are not born of full size and in full vigor like Minerva, but must grow like Topsey. These are old truths, but many good people in our country seem to have forgotten that such ever had an existence. It is just ten years this month since the veteran Scott planned the first important movement of Union troops against the forces of the rebellion; it is only six years since the Rebellion was overthrown; and yet the impatience of loyal men has looked for complete reconstruction to be accomplished ere this, and is not satisfied that it has not been accomplished. But they have demanded an impossibility. A struggle of four years, which cost the lives of half a million of men and an expenditure of millions of treasure, which devasted a dozen States, interrupted their industries and destroyed their civil and social fabrics, could not be ended, its fruits gathered, and its memories forgotten, upon the cessation of active hostilities. The track of a fiery tempest is not so easily obliterated; the heartache of those whose dear friends go down in the strife of arms is not so easily relieved. It is especially difficult to heal the wounds produced by a *civil* war. Rival nations of different blood withdraw their armies from each other's soil, and their fleets from each other's seas, upon the adjustment of differences which have led to war, and each resumes the arts of peace under its own Government and in harmony with its own instincts. There after they may be emulous or jealous of each other, but they will not daily irritate and exasperate each other, for they live apart. But the parties to our late civil war, although in many respects as wide asunder as two nations of different origin, must live together upon the same soil and be subject to the same laws. Is it strange then that the conquered South accepts the situation with a bad grace and cherishes with fervor the memory of its lost cause? It would be strange if it did not. Human nature is not changed by a battle or a surrender. In their recent utterances Davis and Stephens and Toombs have simply shown that human nature is the same in the South that it is everywhere else.

It is a wonder that we have progressed in the work of reconstruction as rapidly as we have—a wonder that the people of the North and the South are, to-day, as harmonious as they are. Delude ourselves as we will, they are not one people. The institution of negro slavery and a wide difference in soil, climate and pursuits have long helped to separate still farther those who were separated at first. A warm climate, a rich soil, a distaste for the mechanical arts, and the adaptation of negro labor to the cultivation of cotton, sugar and tobacco made planting the ruling interest in the South, and built up an aristocratic class intent on its own aggrandizement and caring little for those who were unable to help themselves. Manufactures and common schools would have aided to build up a strong, intelligent class of yeomen, who would have contested with the planters the palm of superiority and the right to rule, but these features of an advanced civilization were not encouraged. Slavery and the planting interest did not stop with the degradation of the blacks; their influence also fell like a baneful blight upon the poor whites. In the North the long and severe winters a soil, that would grow both wheat and clover, superior manufacturing and commercial facilities, the enterprise and mechanical ingenuity of the people and their imperious physical necessities early led to a diversified agriculture, and extensive commerce, and the establishment of manufactures, while a true democratic instinct and a system of morals that stimulated inquiry led to general education and placed the highest honors witnin the reach of all who deserved them. For at least two generations these causes of divergence have been actively at work, and if we add to them the inflammatory agitation in the South of the Calhoun doctrine of risonian theory of abolishing slavery in State rights, and in the North of the Garall the States, we can see that our civil war was inevitable and simply a quest on of time. Mr. Greely was nearer wrong than he usually is, when he said the other day in his New York speech, that if leading northern men had been free to traverse the South, and there advocate boldly and fearlessly the doctrines which the North cherished, the war might have been averted. Stephen A Douglas unavailingly did this in 1860, and his declarations were received with more favor than those of any other northern statesman would have been. We had become in 1860 substantially two nations in our interpretation of rights and duties under the Constitution, in our prejudices, in our pursuits, in our aspirations.

What has the war done to change all this? It abolished slavery, the chief element of sectional estrangement, but it left in its stead throughout all the South two provocatives to continued animosity where this one had been before: first, the agony of bereavement and the sting of failure in a cause believed to be just; and, second, the mortification of being compelled to share political privileges and honors with the freedmen. Omitting the blacks, the South is scarcely more loyal to the Union to-day than it was in 1861. This is a strong expression to make, but it is amply justified by every revelation of public opinion which comes up from the South. The manner in which the "new departure" of the Northern Democracy was received by the press and politicians of the South is the latest manifestation of this hostile spirit, and it is very significant. Even Kentucky, which did not secede, scouts it and spits upon it.

What can be done to promote a more harmonious understanding between North and South, so as to develope a more homogeneous nationality? Clearly, the North must not yield an inch of the vantage ground it has gained in behalf of Liberty and Union. The amendments to the constitution already ratified, and the various acts of Congress, necessary to secure their observance must be sustained. We have no fear that they will not be. But harmony cannot thus be secured even if peace is maintained. Blood is thicker than water, and Southern blood is slow to cool. Shall the North then rest in its numerical and physical superiority, relying upon these for peace and caring nothing about harmony, if the South insists that it does not? That is not the dictate of wise Statesmanship; it is not our duty.

There is a better way. It consists in aiding the Southern people to secure what they greatly needed before the war occurred, but of which they are in still greater need to-day—*industrial reconstruction*. They are very poor; their lands are exhausted; they have few manufacturing establishments; what little capital they have lacks the courage to attempt fresh enterprises; the vast mineral wealth of their mountain ranges is almost wholly undeveloped. Restore material prosperity, and the first step toward an era of good feeling will be taken—the work of harmonizing a discordant nationality will be advanced. Omit to do this, and, although universal amnesty be conceded, the South will remain discontented, seditious and unreconstructed. The empty pocket always complains.

The North should aid with its surplus capital and its abundant energy to arrest the material decadence of the South; to substitute a diversified agriculture for absorbing devotion to a seductive specialty; to build mills and factories and railroads; to open mines; in a word, to naturalize upon southern soil the industrial system which has made its own people so prosperous. We admit that spasmodic and feeble efforts have been made to effect these results and have failed, but no scheme to reconstruct the industries of the South has yet been planned on as grand a scale as that which saved Kansas from the border ruffians. Something like this must yet be done. There is no *other* way. But we do not need to go with arms in our hands. Capital and energy, like that which Pennsylvania railroad men are now throwing into Virginia, will avail in their stead.

An important political duty of the immediate future, to which the statesman and the patriot should at once address themselves, is here presented—to do for the South, what has been for the States and Territories of the West.

But let no man longer hope that the millennium will come in a day or a year The nation must have time to grow.

Architecture and Taste.

Theodore Tilton's paper the *Golden Age* says: Rev. Dr. Osgood, the distinguished divine who recently changed his ecclesiastical position from a Unitarian to an Episcopalian base, seems exceedingly happy in his new relations, where he has great freedom for study and thought, and where his services are in constant demand. He resides at his fine countryhouse at Fairfield, Conn., and writes occasional articles for the magazines and the *Evening Post*. Two of his articles in the latter, on church architecture, have attracted attention by their admirable putting of wise suggestions and well considered views. He contends that it is not taste but the want of it that makes buildings costly, and that durability and elegance are less expensive than gaudy shams. A true artist can make a church express the whole faith of the enlightened believer, and represent on its walls and windows, its furnishing and inscriptions, the mind of God in the elements of nature, and the unity and continuity of His kingdom for the moral government of mankind. Sometimes a simple ray of light falling from the roof upon a text on the walls of the chancel is enough of itself to teach the wisdom of ages, and make the everlasting Gospel speak to us anew from its eternal source We hope Dr. Osgood will succeed in converting architects and building-committee to the true Gospel of art.

SCIENTIFIC.

TWENTY SIX small planets, or asteroids, have been discovered since June 15th, 1866. Fifteen of these were discovered in America.

GREAT inundations have recently visited the west coast of Central and South America, causing much destruction. A town of 7,000 people in northern Peru has been destroyed. Volcanic disturbances have in most instances accompanied the floods.

THE distribution of carbolic acid throughout the air of the room in which patients are treated, so as to create what is known as carbolized atmosphere, has been found to be productive of great benefit, in India and Egypt, in the treatment of such diseases as ophthalmia and variola.

A LARGE sun spot was seen with the naked eye by Mr. Francis H. Smith, at the University of Virginia, on the 14th of April last, shortly before sunset. So we learn from a letter in *Silliman's Journal*. The atmosphere was hazy at the time, so that the sun could be observed without the protection of a colored glass.

SHARKS and skates, which belong to the order of fishes known as Selachians, differ very remarkably from common fishes in the structure of their teeth. These, instead of being fixed in the bone by roots, are loosely set in rows in the flesh of the jaw, and as one row becomes worn out, another moves forward and takes its place.

A NEW South African diamond field, which has already produced a diamond of over 107 carats, has been discovered. So says one of the Cape Town papers; but the *Athenæum* remarks, that while no doubt many fine gems have been found, some caution should be observed in receiving the glowing statements of enthusiastic diamond seekers.

IT should be remembered that carbolic acid, now so extensively employed as a disinfecting agent, as an insect exterminator, in tanning, in medicine, etc., "is a violent poison to plants and animals, and hence must be handled with care. The cases of death from its incautious use are quite numerous," we are told by Prof. Joy, in the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*.

THE dyspeptic world have been longing for some substance which will reinforce their digestive powers. Foremost among such agents are the artificial preparations called pepsin, pancreatin, and maltin. Dr. Farr thinks that a mixture of lime-juice with the former of these substances is excellent for dyspepsia, as he has already used it with excellent results. Lime-juice with either pepsin or pancreatin forms a very elegant preparation.

The difficulty of uniting iron to brass is created by the unequal rates of expansion of the two metals, which destroys the unity when the temperature is changed. A new alloy of copper is announced, and the inventor claims that its expansion by heat is so similar to that of iron that the surfaces may be regarded, when joined, as permanently united for all practical purposes. The formula recently published in the *Journal of Applied Sciences* is as follows: Tin, 3 three parts; copper 39 parts; zinc 7½ parts.

A HORNED snake was captured by Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake, on his late trip to the Arabian desert of Tih. Upon perceiving him, the reptile began to hiss, and tied itself into a knot as it were, causing a curious grating sound by the friction of its scales. The Arabs entertain the utmost dread for this snake: They also believe that when a snake swallows a bone which it is unable to digest, it will completely break up the indigestible object by coiling around a tree or stone.

A REMARKABLE storm and danger signal light has been invented in England. It can be ignited only by contact with water, and burns with such brilliancy as to be visible from a great distance. Experiments were made with it in a bucket of water, last April, on a thick foggy night; and after it had been burning twenty minutes, small print could be read at a distance of seventy feet from the signal. It is said to be simple, inexpensive and easy to manage; and it will burn for over forty minutes.

THE terribly fatal fever which visited the Island of Mauritius, in the Indian ocean, in 1865, is attributed by Mr. H. Rogers, in a paper read before the Edinburgh Botanical Society, to the extensive destruction of the forests, which has rendered whole districts barren, increased the average temperature of the Island and produced frequent and excessive droughts. Although a great decrease in the amount of rainfall has taken place, the heavy floods which result when there is rain, cause inundations, followed by disease.

MANY persons have read of the Australian traveller, Leichardt, who never returned from his last exploring expedition on which he started so many years ago, and who is thought to have been murdered by the savages. The *Wallaroo Times*, an Australian journal, of February 25th, says that a powder-flask marked Leichardt, '50, has been found on the Aramac river, and it is suggested that even this slight trace ought to lead to fresh efforts to seek and find the long lost explorer.

THE question whether a sword fish who has driven his beak into a ship can withdraw it therefrom, although primarily belonging to Natural History, is of some importance to insurance companies, as Mr. R. A. Proctor shows, in an article on the subject. He tells us that the crew of a first class English ship, on which there was an insurance of $15,000, caught a sword fish, when three days out from Ceylon, on the way to London. The fish broke the line, however, but was seen to jump up out of the water afterward. The ship soon sprung a leak, and had to be taken to Cochin for repairs, where a round hole an inch in diameter was found penetrating completely through the copper sheathing and planking: Upon suit brought against the insurance company, it was admitted that the attack of a sword-fish was a sea risk within the meaning of the policy; but it was alleged that the accident in question must be attributed to some other cause, as no instance had ever been recorded where a sword fish had been able to withdraw his sword after attacking a ship. Mr. Frank Buckland testified that fish have no power of "backing," and he thought that he could hold a sword-fish by the beak; but he said that it might wriggle its sword out of the hole by lateral motion. The case was decided against the insurers.

Successful Business Men.

The *Journal of Commerce* replies to the question of a correspondent: "What proportion of those who succeed in acquiring a competency in business pursuits ultimately retain it?" The editor says that of those who engage in business on their account, only three out of a hundred escape failure, and only five out of a hundred succeed in avoiding an entire collapse of their first effort. Of those who at some time or other have in hand a reasonable competence, and may be said to have succeeded in business, ninety per cent. are still the subjects of after reverses of some sort, so that only ten per cent. of the successful ones keep their fortune unshaken. No two things, the *Journal* thinks should be more strongly impressed upon the young men of our country than the insecurity of riches, even when acquired, and their unsatisfying character. There is no fallacy so universally cherished as the notion that wealth is surely a means of happiness. The care of a large property is one of the most burdensome of earthly trusts. The only material good which comes of any estate, the writer remarks, is to be made out of a moderate income far more easily than from a large one, and with fewer attendant disadvantages. The enjoyment, in the dispensationof bounty, is sadly marred by the judicious care required in the selection of the recipients. The man who is earning a good living with something to spare for the sweet uses of charity, is far less tired in this respect. * * But when once he has the repute of wealth, says the writer, the applications come in like a flood. There is not a wealthy man in this city, if he gave judiciously in answer to every honest appeal to his benevolence, who would not soon divide his entire estate among the beneficiaries.

The Electric Telegraph in 1787.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: The following extract from Arthur Young's Travels is probably new to many of your readers, and will be read with interest. I take it from the Dublin Edition of 1793, vol. 1, p. 135. Mr. Young writes from Paris, October 16, 1787:

"In the evening to Mons. Lomond, a very ingenius and inventive mechanic. . . . In electricity he has made a remarkable discovery; you write two or three words on a paper; he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine inclosed in a cylindrical case, on the top of which is an electrometer, a small, fine pith ball; a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate, from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance; within and without a besieged town, for instance, or for a purpose much more worthy and a thousand times more harmless, between two lovers prohibited or prevented from any better connection. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful."

Doubtless M. Lomond was overwhelmed by the Revolution then impending. A man of genius and industry, his only record is in the few words of a curious Englishman. Contrasted with the late ovation to Prof. Morse, one cannot but feel the incident pathetic.

HARDNESS OF HEARING.

We repeat what we have often said before in these columns that there are numberless persons who are sadly afflicted with slight difficulty of hearing, for which they have been taught to believe that there is no cure. The late investigations in the anatomy and structure of the ear, and the improvement of medicine in regard to the treatment thereof, have made these ailments as easy of removal as any other human infirmity. Dr. Keyser, who has an office in the rear of his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, has had uniform success in the treatment of all such cases, besides a vast variety of chronic diseases of a scrofulous character, embracing those of the skin and integumentary system: together with Fistula and Piles. Our citizens need not run off to distant localities when persons of such ability as Dr. K. possesses may be found in our midst. We always prefer giving home talent the distinction to which it is justly entitled, if, for no other reason, that prominent one, that such can always be found at their post when wanted, and need not wander all over the country in quest of patients.

WHY GO TO SARATOGA

When you can get Saratoga, Congress, Vichy, Kissingen, Blue Lick, High Rock, Hathorn and St. Louis Michigan Magnetic Spring Water fresh from the Springs, just received and sold at the very lowest prices by the case, single dozen or bottle, or on draught, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water apparatus, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THE UNIVERSAL SAFEGUARD.

It is useless for state Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in the country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable antibilious medicine, a promoter of apetite a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, health, the importance of using the Bitters as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of offensive and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
je26:q26-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 75 CENTS.
Ladies' White Skirts,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT $2.00.
LIGHT WOOLEN SHAWLS,
BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
Llama Lace Points,
Llama Lace Sacques,
Shetland Shawls,
Light Fancy Shawls,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
A large stock to select from at prices the lowest.
Summer Millinery
VERY CHEAP.
WHITE GOODS.
Embroideries and Laces.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions,
AT LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

GRAND
Closing Out Sale
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
The Lowest Prices in the City.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Lyons Black Silks $1.50, worth $2.00.
Lyons Black Silks $1.75, worth $2.25.
Lyons Black Silks $2.00, worth $2.50.
Japanese Silks, new and desirable.
Summer Silks, very cheap.
Summer Dress Goods below Importers' Prices.
Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.
Shawls, Lace Jackets and Lace Mantles,
AT
Great Bargains to Close the Lot.
A fresh assortment of desirable styles
Linen Suits,
White Suits,
Colored Lawn Suits,
Swiss Suits,
At the Lowest Market Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
21 Fifth Avenue.
je23

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:b57

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

Joseph R. Hunter,
231 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD.
AGENT FOR
Procter & Gamble's
CINCINNATI
LARD OIL.
CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. *Our Lard Oil warranted* PURE. Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.
Sold by Pittsburgh Grocers and Provision Dealers.
my22:MWF

Cotton Goods Advancing!
We have now on hand 9,000 of the celebrated Philadelphia A, B and C Grain Bags. Also, all of the best brands of Cotton Seamless Bags.
We manufacture Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.
je24:v18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Extra Good Bargains
IN
LIGHT SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
AND
Japanese Silks.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
New Linen Suits,
For Ladies and Children at very low prices.
A LARGE STOCK OF
White and Buff Piques,
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.
Just received from the Manufacturers and offered at the lowest possible prices.
New Shirting Calicoes and Chintzes
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens and Lace Curtains.
Carpets and Oil Cloths, at popular prices.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amo nt of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement s greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. my13:x36

WHOLESALE.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 MARKET STREET.
1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE.
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE
2,000 doz. MENS HALF HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A A RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MARSEILLES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A splendid selection of
PIQUES,
AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
Embroideries all widths.
ROYAL DUKE PAPER COLLARS.
ARAGO COLLARS.
BOZ COLLARS.
DICKENS COLLARS.
SPOOL COTTONS.
ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.
Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MORGANSTERN & CO.,
78 and 80 MARKET STREET.
ap26:r23

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh by
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
MWF

GREAT WESTERN Planing Mill
AND
BOX FACTORY,
Cor. 3d Street and Duquesne Way.
Patent Moulded Weather Boarding of every style. Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets, constantly on hand. Flooring, Frames, Palings and Boxes of every description furnished on shortest notice.
HEATH & SPEER.
ap26:r27-ws

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF STRAW GOODS,
Hats and Bonnets,
AT
HORNE & CO.
Retail Stores,
PENN STREET.
THE ENTIRE STOCK AT
25c.,
50c.,
75c.,
$1.00
EACH.
je21

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centra Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON.
ap15:o89 ON THE PREMISES.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN
And Commercial Advertiser.
ESTABLISHED IN
MORNING, 1774 AND WEEKLY
AFTERNOON, EDITIONS.
Merchants and others in Pittsburgh and vicinity seeking Southern and Western trade will find THE AMERICAN an advertising medium unsurpassed by any newspaper South, and a prominent first-class business and family journal. THE AMERICAN has a large and rapidly increasing circulation along the line of all the railroads connecting Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Specimen copies sent free.
CHAS. C. FULTON & SON,
ap29 BALTIMORE, MD.

PLANTS! PLANTS!
Persons beautifying their groun

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au25-tf

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my24-tf

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 27, 1871.

The local money market is quiet and easy, with but limited amounts of paper offering for discount.

In local stocks but a light business is doing —prices continue firm, and the inquiry larger than the supply.

The quotations annexed exhibit a strong market for Gold and Government bonds, and a weak one in Railways. The dealings, however, are not large at the decline, and a re-action is possible any moment.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by vire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	117¾	117¾
5-20's 1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	114¼	114¼
" 1867	114	114
1868	113½	113½
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	117½	117½
Gold	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	97	96¾
Do ierip	92	91¾
Erie	27¾	27¾
Reading	116¾	115¾
Lakeshore	108¾	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	117¾	116¾
Rock Island	111¼	110¾
Chicago & N W	73	72¾
Do. Preferred	87¾	88¾
Ft. Wayne Consolidation	66½	70
Do. Preferred	79	79¾
Wabash	58¾	59
Do. Preferred	77½	77½
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	59	58¾
Adams Express	80	80
U. S. Express	53¾	53¾
Wells, Fargo	45¾	45¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	114¼
U. S. 6's 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '66	114¼
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	115¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	102¾
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cy Pacific	115

NEW YORK, June 27, 1871.

Gold all but strong at 112¾@112¾. In the morn ng from 1 to 2 per cent was paid for carrying and later 1 to 3 for use. Clearings thirty-two and half millions. Double Eagles are at ¾ remium. Total treasury disbursement on account of July interest $3,870,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow are $220,000. Govenments are strong and a fraction higher, but without special feature. Foreign exchange strong, leading drawers have advanced rates to 10¾ for sixty days' bills and 11¾ for short sight. The stock market was active and strong until first call when prices gave way under the hammering of the Bears on the idle that next week would be very dull as both the Stock exchange and Gold Board have voted to adjourn from Saturday evening until the 5th of July. Now and then Bears wer selling to-day. The market is over sold nd cliques claim that they can mark up prices whenever they may prepare. The most active tocks to-day were Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern, Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Western Union Hannibal & St. Joe tumbled from 83 to 80¾ for common, and 98 to 86 for preferred. Market closed dull. Rock Island settlements are making slow progress. To-day several brokers were endeavoring to et a release from their creditors by giving o their principal in the matter. Most of thes release papers contained the statement that their indebtedness was with an agreement signed by Mr. Woodward assuming obligations. Money is abundant at 3 per cent. Sixe bonds dull and steady with few transactions.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENT.—Coupons: '81, 117¾ 5-20s '62, 112¾; '64, 113¾; '65, 112¾; do new, 115; '67, 115¾; '68, 115¾. 5-40s, 110¾; currency 6s 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, 91; Tennessee old, none; do new, none; Virginia new, 73; do old, 62, ex. coupon; North Carolina old, 40¾; do new, 37¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 59¾; Quicksilver, 11; Mariposa, 4¾; do preferred 7; Adams Express 80¾; Wells & Fargo 45¾; American Merchants' Union 53; United States 54¾; Pacific Mail 43¾; Ce tral 96¾; Scrip 91¾; Erie 27¾; do preferred 53; Harlem 126; do preferred 134; Reading 115¾; Michigan Central, 92¾; Michigan Southern 113¾; Northwestern 72¾; do preferred 88¾; Rock Island 110¾; New Jersey Central 111¾; St. Paul 59¾; do preferred 78¾; Fort Wayne 69¾; do preferred 80; Fort Wayne 98¾; Terre Haute 27; do preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 119¾; do preferred 125; Ohio and Mississippi 45¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 88¾; Baltimore and Ohio 116; Lake Shore 107¾; Illinois Central 116; Union Pacific 30¾; C. P. bonds 102¾; Union do 91.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 27, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¼@4¾; refined do, 4½@4¾; Pearls, 4¾@5; Pots, 7¼@7¾.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely and with an increased supply the market is easier though prices remain unchanged; prime to choice 18@20; medium to good 14@16; fair 11@12c. Grease Butter, 8@9c.

BROOM CORN—Very dull, scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

BEANS—$1.90@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $1.00@1.50; Calcined Plaster, $4..25 @5.50.

CHEESE—There is rather more inquiry for strictly prime, but common is very dull and hard to sell at any price. We continue to quote prime Goshen at 13; prime Factory at 12@13c, and Dairy at 10@11.

CORN MEAL—The demand is light and restricted mainly to small lots while prices are unsettled, 90@95 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair jobbing trade but prices are easier, though, as yet, not quotably lower; we continue to quote standard brands at 23@24.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes scarce and in demand; standard brands sell readily at $2¼. Peaches, $2 for 2 lb, and $3.25@3.50 for 3 lb cans. Corn, $1.50.

COUNTRY BACON—The arrivals continue comparatively light, but there is little or no demand, and prices are barely maintained. Country Lard, 9@10c.

EGGS—The market is dull and weak, and notwithstanding the receipts are not large, prices are lower; we now give 9c as the ruling quotation, and we are cognizant of a round lot having been offered at 17c. The decline, however, was not unexpected, as it was well known that eggs at 20 cts were almost if not altogether as much here as they were in the east.

FLOUR—Is steady and holders if anything, are little firmer in their views, though there is no perceptible improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations. The receipts of spring wheat flours have been unusually large during the past week. We continue to quote at $7.25 for good spring, extra $7.35@7.40 for choice Minnesota's; and $7.25@ 7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye flour, in a small way, $6.

FRUITS—Green apples are coming in quite freely and we can report sales at $4.50@5 per bbl, for fair to choice. Dried Fruit dull and out of season. Turkey Prunes, 10c; French, 12@12½; Layer Raisins, $3.00 per box; Valencia, 12½@13 cts per lb. Orange and Lemon, $1.00 @5.50 per box—repacked. Currants, 10 cts.

GRAIN—Wheat continues to come in very sparingly, but with only a moderate demand, the market is quiet and we reduce our quotations on red to $1.40@1.43 for fair to prime. The mills are reported as being pretty well supplied, and this accounts to some extent for prices being low here, as compared with the west. There is no change in Oats, and the market is devoid of any new features worthy of notice; we continue to quote at 60@62 buying and 65@68 selling—sales 600 bbls. There is rather more inquiry for Corn, and, as the stock is pretty well reduced, the market is firmer and prices a shade higher; we now quote mixed ear and shelled, in bulk, at 60@67 and prime yellow at 70@72—sale 1 car prime yellow, (ear) at 75, sacked and delivered. Rye is scarce and in demand, but unchanged, $1.00 @1.05, the inside figure for small lots.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market is without any decided change since our last general report, but the feeling of importers is firm and recent reports from Brazil have induced a withdrawal of samples in many instances, to await a more active business after the July settlements are over. The stock is slowly increasing, and with no outlet will show immense proportions before the first of August. It is confidently believed, however, by the most knowing operators, that coffees have touched bottom, and at the ruling figures of the day would be safe property to purchase. Buying the bean on the free list of imports, current prices are lower by 1c per lb., in gold, than before the war. Sugar—A weakness has been felt in this article, especially in the lower grades, in the last few days, and holders have been rather inclined to meet the outlet freely, but with no diminution in values. The stock is increasing, but as to the future it would seem that no decline in value will be sustained during the rest of the season, if we may judge by the following statement of the crop of sugar and molasses on the island of Cuba (whence we draw our largest supplies) carefully compiled from reliable sources, for 1870-1871 and compared with the three preceding years—showing a decrease in production of about 1,000,000 boxes:

SUGAR IN BOXES.		
Exports since 1st and rest of the season.	Stocks June 1st and estimated supplies for	Estimated crop 1871.
June 1st.		
557,325	620,000	1,177,325
SUGAR IN BOXES.		
203,128.	79,700	402,828.
Or the bhd calculated at 3½ boxes		1,409,898.
Add crop in boxes as above		1,177,325.
Grand total		2,587,423.
MOLASSES IN HOGSHEADS.		
203,622.	29,600.	233,222.
TOTAL EXPORTS.		
1870.	SUGAR IN BOXES.	1868.
1,657,241.	1,684,080.	1,730,240.
SUGAR IN HOGSHEADS.		
553,295.	536,623.	532,796.
Or the hhds calculated at 3½ boxes		2,004,756.
Exports	1,884,181.	
Add crop in boxes as above		1,730,240.
1,657,24 .	1,684,080.	
MOLASSES IN HOGSHEADS.		
3,503,774.	3,527,261.	3,725,026.
MOLASSES IN HOGSHEADS.		
1870.	1869.	1868.
322,907.	367,243.	395,000.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19c; Prime, 17¾; Good, 16¾; Fair, 15¾; Ordinary, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fair, 10¼; Cuba, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12; Crushed, 12½.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1; Lower grades down to 75cts.

Co. P. Powder, $1 00; Fine, $1 25; Extra Fine, $1 50; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Shanghai fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9½c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—A fair offering of wagon hay in Allegheny to-day were much larger than they have been for some weeks past, and, while the market seemed to be dragging somewhat at 9 0 o'clock, we have no change to report. Baled is selling on wharf at $25@30.

HIDES—Green Salted, 9½@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUPS—Quoted at 4@5c per cwt.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky, $175 per ton; dressed, 14 cts per lb.

LIME—Prices of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—The recent rains have resuscitated the pastures materially, and in consequence, there is less inquiry for feed; with very light stocks, however, prices are still maintained.

OILS—Lard Oil is still quoted at 75 for No. 1 extra—76@80 in a small way.

PEA NUTS—Sold at 10¾@11 cts.

POULTRY—Offerings of chickens small, though there is no advance in prices; 70@75 cts per pair is the quotation.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop potatoes is entirely exhausted in this market, and, in consequence, the price of new will be still maintained, $8@9 per bbl. It is thought that the receipts of new crop will increase very materially from this out, and lower prices are expected.

PROVISIONS—There is a very good jobbing demand at quotations, particularly for sugar cured shoulders and hams. Plain shoulders, 7@7¼; sugar cured do, 10@10½; sides, 9 for plain and 10 for canvassed; Breakfast Bacon, 13½. Hams, 14½@15. Lard, 11 in tcs and 12 in kegs. Mess Pork, $16.50@17.00. Dried Beef, 18@19.

SEEDS—Timothy is in moderate demand at $3.00@3.10 per bushel. Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOW CS—Sales Kentucky willows at 9c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 27, 1871.

The market for both crude and refined opened strong and prices ruled higher all around; but in the afternoon there was a reaction and the advance established in the early part of the day was almost, if not entirely lost; as the market for crude for some time past, there was little or nothing done, and it looks now as if the balance of the month would be devoted mainly to making settlements. The course of the market from July to October is causing no little attention, and, as might be expected, the views of operators on this point are very conflicting. The prospects, at this writing, however, are not very encouraging, and unless there is a radical change in the situation, the probability is that trade will not be as brisk as it has been during the past three months. From all that we can learn, there is but little refined sold beyond July as compared with former years, and it follows, therefore, that there has not been as much crude contracted for delivery during that time as formerly, and this will drawback to the trade lies in the price of crude being higher relatively than refined, and there must be a change one way or the other, before there can be a healthy and durable improvement in business.

CRUDE.

Spot or June, 18¾ offer until September, 12¾; same option until October offered at 13¾; seller all year 12¾. Oil City and Creek closed weak and lower; $5 at latter and $5.10 at former, a decline of about 10 cts per bbl, as compared with the early part of the day.

REFINED.

Also opened firmer and higher but closed weak and lower. June, late in day, 25¾; July, 25¾—sold early in day at 26. No sales reported, and business very dull.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull and weak. Country still held at $1.60; sales of city at $1.68@1.70, delivered;

OIL RECEIPTS BY A. V. R. R.

Hutchinson Oil Works 154, account O C & A R Co; Union O W 475, account Duncan & Y; Sterling O W 640, account O C & A RR; same 148, account J B Barbour; Echoes O W 85, account T C Tweddle; Sunbeam O W 240, account Thos Hackett; Vista O W 782, account H McKelvey; Phœnix O W 1,000, account Bates & G; Peerless O W 962, account Duncan & Y; Standard O W 311, account Bates & G; Commercial O W 1,000, account J B Barbour; Bates and 234, account same; same 80, account J B Barbour; L Oppeheimer O W 50, account C L Frank.

Total.....5,472

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Lyons & Co. 257 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 150 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Logan Bros. & Co. 71 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co. 156 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

Lyons & Co. 685 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 151 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 387 bbls refined oil to W P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Logan Bro. & Co. 71 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. Philadelphia.

P. E. Dilworth, 148 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Wm. McKeivy & Co. 389 bbls refined oil. to Logan Bros, Philadelphia.

National Ref Co. 442 bbls ref oil to Warden. F & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Preston & Co. 212 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co., 308 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Livingston & Bro., 210 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 435 bbls refined to Warden. F. & Co., Phila.

Montgheimer & Koehler & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 400 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 262 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total.....5,419 bbls

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Ralston & W. 306 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 305 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....611 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 12 M.—Crude 14¾c. Refined: June 25½@26c; July 25¾@26c; July and September 26@26½c; July and October 26¾c bid.

5 P. M.—June 25¾c; July 25¾@26c; July and September 26@26½c; July and October 26¾c asked. Crude 14¾c. Sales of 1,000 bbls June 25¾c, 1,000 June at 25½c; 1,000 July at 25½c.

NEW YORK, June 27, 12 M.—Market quiet and dull—little disposition shown thus far to operate—Crude is held at 14¾c, with 14¾c bid; no sales. Refined is held at 25¾c for first half July; 25½@25¾c would be a fair quotation for settlements of June contracts; no transactions reported yet.

5 P. M.—Market opened quiet, but was held firm until 'Change, when the market weakened exceedingly in crude, 14¾c could be obtained for higher figures was reported of. 1,000 bbls, b o all July, at 14¾c, at which price spot and lines are offered. Refined opened asking 25½@25¾c for all July, and 25¾c for Aug. Crude is held at 25¾c, and more were offered at the same price; 1,000 b o July 25¾c; 1,000 August 26¾c. June dull—sold in market about 2,000 bbls, but 25¾@25¾c could probably be placed.

5 P. M.—Market quiet; 1,000 crude, buyer all July, sold at 14¾c. Refined off again; at 'Change 1,000 bbls b o refined at 25¾c; since 'Change 2,500 June sold at 25¾c, and still later 1,000 sold at 25¾c for June; 25c now bid; July offered at 25¾c, and August 26¾c.

TITUSVILLE, June 27, 9 P. M.—The market was quiet to-day and without any important change in prices, though since the Lower Creek there was a trifle more inquiry for futures especially. On the Upper Creek $4,500 and 1 car was the ruling price of spot with buyers and sellers at these figures. We quote the following sales. On Upper Creek, 1,000 regular at 4.95; 1,000 spot at $4.92; 1,000 at $4.90; 1,000 bbls B. O. 60 days at $4.70; Lower Creek, 1,000, bbls S. O. 60 days at $4.80; 5,000 bbls S. O. 90 days at $4.85; 1,000, bbls spot at $4.75 at Oil City; 1,000, 46 gravity, at $5; on Upper Creek; 2,200, spot at $4.50.

OIL CITY, June 27, 11 A. M.—Market firm; Lower Creek $4.95@5; Oil City $5.10@5.15. Weather clear and warm.

PETROLEUM, June 27, 10 A. M.—Market firm at $4.80.

TITUSVILLE, June 27, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.95 bid; $4.70@4.75 asked.

PARKERS, June 27, 12 M.—Market firm at $5 @5.15.

BROCKSVILLE, June 27, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.90; asking $5.

PETROLEUM CITY, June 27, 1:35 P. M.—Market very firm; offering at $4.95; holding at $5.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Business is without much animation yet, prices have a hardening tendency for most texile articles, of which cotton and wool form a component part. Alnickeap delaine shootings have advanced from 12c@2c. Lonsdale bleached muslins from 14c@17; Fruit of Loom from 16¾c@17; Hope from 15¾c@14; Blackstone A A from 14c@15; Waltham X X bleached from 11c@11½. Kearsarge colored and bleached Jeans are up to 15¾c. Naumkeag colored satins up to 15¾c; and bleached do, same make, advanced to 16c. Market for all classes of goods, though some what inactive, is buoyant with tendency toward still higher rates.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 27, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring dull and ¾c lower; closed at $1.28¾; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

CORN—No 3 mixed fairly active; closed at 54¾c; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

OATS—No 2 quiet; closed at 48¾c.

RYE—No 2 firmer at 83@85c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominal at 73c.

HIGHWINES—Held at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

MESS PORK—Held at $14 50; buyer at $14.37.

LARD—10¾c July.

SHOULDERS—Dry salted 5¾c loose.

HOGS—Active at $5.70@4.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 6,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton dull and a shade lower, middling upland 18¾c. Flour dull; buyers favor superfine Western and State $5.50@5.70; common to good extra $5.85@6.10; good to choice $6.10@6.30. Corn meal $3.90. Wheat 1@2c lower; Spring $1.48@1.49½; Red and Amber $1.50@1.58. White Indiana $1.65. Rye, Barley and Malt quiet. Corn dull and inferior and common western mixed 70@71c; good to choice 72c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 65@68c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 19@19½c. Sugar in fair demand, but lower. Cuba 9c. Molasses quiet. Rice 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 14½@14¾c; refined 25¾c. Pork firmer; mess $24.50@25. Beef quiet and prime nominal. Cut meats quiet; half July $15@15.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and middles nominal. Lard lower; steam 12¾c. Whiskey 90c. Freights: Cotton to Liverpool, 11-32d; Flour 3s; Corn 10½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Cotton dull and declined; middling 19¼@20c. Flour steady, with family at $6.50@6.75. Wheat firm and higher; No 1 red winter sold at $1.43, samples of new white firm; West Virginia was offered, but $1.45 was the best price offered. Corn firmly was very fine. Corn dull and declined at 57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged, but little stir in river circles. Provisions firm. Sugar, New Orleans ¾c higher. Linseed Oil dull and drooping at 89@90c. Eggs scarce and firm at 10@11c. Butter scarce and firm for choice at 20@22c. Cheese dull and declined at 9¾@10c; factory 11@11¾c. Pork firm at $15.75. Lard firm at 10c. Bulk Meats scarce and firm; shoulders sold at 5¾c, but held at 6c; sides held at 7¾@7¾@8c. Bacon firm; sales shoulders at 6¾c; clear sides of rib, at 8¾c; do clear at 8¾c, but only to a limited extent. Hogs scarce, firm and higher, at $4.40@4.65. Hams sugar cured firm at 15@16c. Whisky firm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—Tobacco active and advanced; sales of 290 hhds lugs at $5.75@6.75; low to medium leaf $12.25@13.50; fair to fine leaf $14.50@16.50; choice to fancy dull and firm but not lower; middling 19¾c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $6.50. Wheat: new offered sparingly; sample of choice Illinois amber held at $1.36; offered $1.35; old wheat dull and weak $1.50. Corn active and in light supply at 52c; sales quiet at 50c. Rye steady at $1.00. Provisions firm with upward tendency but the demand limited. Mess pork $15.50; bacon 7¾@8¾c packed. Lard prime leaf in tierces 10¾; keg 11c. Whisky steady at 89c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 27.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 3@4c; No. 2 white Wabash $1.48; No. 1 white Michigan $1.45; amber Michigan $1.44; No. 2 red winter $1.40@1.41; No. do $1.36@1.37. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 58¾c; low do 57¾; yellow 59c; no white. Oats dull and declined 1c; No. 1 56c; No. 2 54c; Michigan 56c. Freights dull to Buffalo at 3½@3¾c.

Cleveland Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Cotton quiet; low middling 18@18¾c.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—Cotton dull at 19¾c.

MOBILE, June 27.—Cotton nominal at 19¼c.

GALVESTON, June 27.—Cotton dull and lower; good ordinary, 14¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Flour quiet and weak; Indiana and Ohio $6.75@7.50. Wheat quiet and weak; red Pennsylvania and Indiana Rye at $1.60. Corn dull; yellow at 75@76c; mixed Western at 71@74. Oats dull at 64 @66c. Trade and provisions dull. Lard firm at 12¾c. Mess pork dull $15.50. Whisky weak at 94c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat western quiet and 2c lower; firm; Pennsylvania $1.50@1.55. Corn dull; white western 80c; yellow mixed 75c. Oats dull; Western 58@60c. Mess Pork $16.50. Hams $16@17. Lard 11@11½c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—Cotton quiet; low middling 17¾c. Bacon: clear sides 10c; shoulders 7¾c; hams 12½c; sugar cured hams 15c, packed. Lard 12½@13c. Whisky $1.05. Wheat $1.35@1.50. Barley 65c. Oats 70c. Flour $6.25 @8.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 red winter held $1.60@1.62 was the highest bid. Corn nearly high mixed 62c. Oats dull and unchanged at 58c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour, extra spring $5.50@5.60. Wheat, No 2 active at $1.21; No 1 $1.28. Oats active, No 2 at 50c. Rye, No 1 advanced to 86c. Rye, No 1 scarce at 81c. Barley dull.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 27.—Wheat dull and drooping; extra $1.41; regular $1.34. Corn steady at 60c. Oats firm at 55@56c. Potatoes dull at $1.10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 27.—1 car earthern, J W Bomgardiner; 100 bbls salt, J Meyer & Co; 5 bbls cement, Laing & McKaslip; 10 butts tobacco, Carter, Wood & Co; 10 do do, Anderson; 12 do do, R & W Jenkinson; 2 bdls frames Fackiner & Irwin; 65 bbls new potatoes, 40 do onions, J A Graff & Co; 20 bbls whiskey, Bell & Co; 25 casks tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 14 bxs do, C H Renter; 2 tcs hams, Wm Beeson; 2 bdls tobacco, E Hyde & Son; 5 bbls apples, J S Henry; 1 hnd shoulders, 5 tcs tobacco, W B Hays & Son; 17 tcs hams, J H Parker; 2 bbls eggs, Woodworth & Co; 10 do do, Jones, Wood & Steel & Bro; 25 bbls flour, H bbls sk flour, Schomaker & Co; 5 bls feathers, F G Craighead; 4 bbls whiskey, Bell & Co; 1 bbl do, Gilmore & Co; 40 do do, Robb & Co; 51 tcs ham Reese Owens; 100 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 5 tcs beef, Lash shoulders, B Herbert; 11 bdls wheels, Henry Rea Jr; 2 iron water boilers, A Brady; 10 butts tobacco, Henry Dallmyer; 1 pr mowing machines, F Beckman; 50 bbls hides, John Hammil & Son; 1 iron safe, Freeman & Herzer; 1 coil rope, J V McDonald; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 5 bbls apples, J S Rea Jr; 14 do do, Volgt, Mahood & Co; 15 tcs hams, Watt, Lang & Co; 4 bbls vinegar, 6 do do, Seghmyer & Vosamp; 30 bdls paper, Alex Herdman & Son; 50 bdls b handles, McElroy & Co; 5 bbls oil, W E Jones & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, June 27.—31 pkgs confec, Kramer & V; 83 do groceries, S H Baird; 24 do confcey, W P Hunker; 20 bbls sugar, Bruce & Co; 100 bbls molasses, 50 bxs raisins, Arbuckles & Co; 20 bbls sugar, W Cooper & Co; 44 pkgs groceries, Carter Bros; 8 do do, J Painter & Co; 2 bbls sugar, Lynch & Co; 2 bxs d goods, McCandless, J & Co; 6 bbls sugar, J Mills & Son; 2 bbls syrup, M W Rankin; 18 bbls d s, Reymers Bros; 1 do do, Jones & P Shriver & Co; 20 bgs coffee, Shipton & Wallace; 2 bxs tea, W J Casey; 29 chests tea, Bush Yama Tea Co; 40 pkgs fruit, Jas Gray & Co; 2 do do, W Semple; 4 do do, Dunlap & S; 14 pkgs tea, W W Wright & Co; 1 do cigars, R & W Jenkinson; 2 pkgs do, M Heller & Co; 1 bbl do, T bxs tea, Beckfield & Niehouse; 1 bx shoes, C Wattley & Co; 1 do do, J Snodgrass; 5 pkgs tobacco, W H Brill; 1 do do, Lash & Co; 1 pkg carpet, McCracken & Co; 5 pkgs fish, J W Chambers; 2 bxs confect, Geo Heaven; 1 cask q ware, C Hess; 1 pkg do, Alex A Herron; 1 pkg do groceries, P Puhl; 3 do w paper, J J East, 2 bgs d salt, C & J Netting; 1 pkg g seed, D S White & Co; 1 do do, Lash & Co; 1 do do, Jas Lea, Hani & Hetzel; 9 bbls molasses, J Kohen, 12 bbls rosin, E Arnold.

Local—2 bbls ale, W Coad; 50 bgs oats, Charles & P; 1 car salt, Drake & Co; 6 cradles, J Godfrey; 144 bgs wheat, Gilmore & Co; 16 bgs oats, Clark, Wilson & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 27.—6 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Carnagie & Kloman; 1 do do, James Wood & Co; 2 do limestone, Bryson & Patterson; 1 do do, W F Richardson; 1 do do, H M Henderson; 1 do g stones, F Aldon; 3 bgs g meal, W W Lee; 1 bbls do, Smithson, Bland & S; 6 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 23 bxs oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car stone, J J Knox; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 2 cars coal, Wm Bell; 15 bbls and 15 bxs cheese, W H Kirkpatrick; 15 kegs oat meal, J Porterfield; 19 bbls do, W Braden; 10 cases tobacco, Head & M; 76 do do, D A Wormcastle; 108 c s chairs, 17, rockers, Dautler & Son; 17 bbls apples, Bruce & Co; 1 do do, 3 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 11 bbls apples, Armstrong & Johnston; 1 car oats, 1 do corn, Scott & Neal; 1 do oats, W J Meek; 1 do spokes and felloes, H J Gamble.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 27.—100 bbls flour, owners; 400 do do, Shoemaker & Co; 1 car middlings, Brickner & Co; 1 do do, 1 do oats, Kiel & Ritchart; 1 car corn, Scott & Neal; 25 bbls bungs, Armstrong, Bro; 3 bbls eggs, Woodworth & Davidson; 1 car oats, Houck, Jamison & Co; 12 pkgs tobacco, J M Sichel & Son; 1 car corn, Grade & Crum; 13 bxs soap, W France; 10 do do do, Jos Sohl; 12 do do, Luebbe & Bro; 12 do do, F W C Feld; 30 do do; Rankin Bro; 161 bgs flour, J B Sneathen; 10 bxs cheese, H Rea Jr; 3 sks rags, House, H & Co; 13 rolls leather, Seibert & Berg; 25 bxs soap, S Ewart & Co; 100 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 2 rolls leather, Shubert, Daniel Wallace.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 27.—3 cars pig iron, Graff, B & Co; 1 car do, Schoen, Bland & S; 1 car lime, J R Holmes; 15 sks flour, 8 do c meal, F Stewart; 20 bbls flour, N Downey; 1 car stoves, Hartley & Co; 10 do do, Mellon & Bro; 100 fire brick, T F Grubbs; 6 doz brooms, J O Hanlin; 1 do do, Clark Bro; 30 bxs f jars, Harrison; 2 pkgs s d s, Dilworth & Co; 10 do do, 12 do do, J Mellowan; 10 do do, E H Hobbs; 4 bgs meal, Mercer & R; 23 sks wool, Lee & Marshall; 1 car shingles, F Schmidt; 1 do do, J Becker; 20 bbl hides, Bell; 1 Forrest; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 280 bgs oats, Hippley & B; 2 cars lumber, Coleman & F.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, June 27.—7 cars pig iron, J W Porter; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 18 do coal, Coleman & Co; 23 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 bx butter, Woodworth & Davidson; 1 car lumber, Bryson & P; 10 bbl eggs, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 6 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 51 hides, Jas Caffery; 3 sks rags, A Birkpatrick & Co; 4 bdls s skins, Stimpie & Day; 37 hides, 8 s pelts, 7 bbls, tallow, A Holsteine.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 27.—368 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 2 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, M W Rankin & Bro; 5 pkgs produce, Craig; 4 do cherries, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 do butter, 1 do eggs, Jones & S; 1 coop chickens, H J McCracken & Bro; 85 sks wool, S S Carlisle; 25 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 10 bgs scraps, W, Fiaccus & Son; 12 bxs glass, J B Holley; 55 sks wheat, Marshall, E & Co.

GENEVA, PER WEST VIRGINIA.—56 sks oats; S B Floyd & Co; 682 galls s ware, W D Cooper; 20 bbls handles, Wood & B; 13 sks wheat, J B Holley; 19 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, P Carragan; 6 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 1 coop chickens, J J Ferris & Co; 84 sks wheat, 3 bbls potatoes, S R Patterson; 14 bales hay, Jos Mc-Kean; 9000 feet lumber, J McGovern; 530 feet lumber, H Hyliman; 15 bbls tallow, 96 hides, G M Beny & Co; 74 bdls hides, 10 bbls tallow, W Fiaccus & Son.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose some fifteen inches at this point

HOME NEWS.

Students admitted at any time at the Iron City College, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Bishop Bowman Institute.—The commencement exercises of this school will take place this morning at 10 o'clock in St. Peters Church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets. Bishop Kerfoot will preside and the Rev. John F. Spaulding delivers an address. The public are invited to be present.

Corner Stone Laying.—The corner stone of the Springfield Public School House will be laid this P. M. at 2 o'clock. The pupils of four schools are expected to be in attendance, and the exercises will be interspersed with music and an address by Superintendent Luckey. A happy time for age, youth and middle age may be expected.

Serious Accident.—On Monday afternoon a son of Mr. Oliver Chambers of Turtle Creek, while playing about a moving machine in a field belonging to Capt. M'Master's, carelessly stepped over the scythe while in motion, by which his right foot was instantly severed from the leg. The wound was forthwith dressed by Dr. Hunter, and the boy, who is eight or nine years, appears to be doing well.

Smithfield street Property Sells for Over $1,000 a Foot.

Yesterday Mr. Alex. McIlwaine by order of the Court, sold the property on the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, twenty-two feet, front running along Sixth avenue sixty feet, for $27,000, one-third down, balance in one and two years with interest, the purchasers to assume a ground rent of the principle amounting to $750 and pay all the cost of conveyances. The City Bank was the successful purchaser. We understand they were offered $2,000 for their bargain before leaving the ground.

The building now occupied by Fackner & Irwin as a Furniture Store was also sold by Mr. McIlwaine for $27,100 same terms, ground rent &c. The Masonic Bank was the purchaser. They too are going to turn it into a Bank. This seems extravagant to those who bought property on Smithfield street some years ago for a few hundred dollars, not seeing the vast amount of travel now on this street and its steady increase, there is no doubt but the banks secured a good bargain.

School of Design.

Now that the present school year draws to a close, we would desire to call the attention of the public to the School of Design, one of our numerous institutions for education.

Already quite a number of teachers have gone out from this place, and are giving instructions in the other institutions of learning in the city and elsewhere. We would name the Pennsylvania Female College, Newell Institute, Methodist Episcopal Female School, Bowman Institute, &c., and we hope soon to see the system carried out in some way in the public schools of the city, that we may in the march of public instruction our country may not be behind others.

During the past year seventy-nine pupils have been receiving instruction in this school in different branches of art, thus showing a steady advancement in the growth of the school. We desire to see this a continuously prosperous institution, where our young people can be well taught not only in ornamental and refined arts, but that which is really useful for many purposes of life, and in the coming year we trust many will avail themselves of the opportunities here afforded.

Beaver Seminary.

BEAVER, June 27, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This place is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and educational advantages. It has one of the finest and best managed institutions in the State, conducted by one of the ablest and best of educators—Dr. R. G. Pardee, whom we know to admire.

The closing exercises of this Seminary commenced last Sabbath. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. ——— Turner, of East Liverpool. It was an able and instructive sermon.

The annual address was delivered last evening by Rev. C. W. Smith, M. of Allegheny. The lecture was earnest, interesting and instructive, one long to be remembered by the Beaver people.

Which exists against the academy and has filled it the last two nights, is a compliment of so genuine a character as has never before been paid to any theatrical company in the city.

The piece presented last night was "The Wife's Secret," in which the company appeared on its previous visit to our city. Of the performance, all that need be said is, that every part was completely filled and the recition of a thoroughly excellent character. To-night "London Assurance" will be given, one of the best pieces in the company's repertoire. We bespeak a full house.

OPERA HOUSE.—Dan Bryant's Minstrels appeared last night to a good house and gave an excellent performance. Another excellent performance will be presented to-night. The members of the company all stand high in the minstrel profession and give enjoyable performances.

"Money to Loan."

On bond and mortgage in sums as follows:

$1,000	for one, two or three years			
$2,000	"	"	"	"
$3,000	"	"	"	"
$4,000	"	"	"	"
$5,000	"	"	"	"
$6,000	"	"	"	"
$7,000	"	"	"	"
$8,000	"	"	"	"
$9,000	"	"	"	"
$10,000	"	"	"	"
$15,000	"	"	"	"
$20,000	"	"	"	"

The above amounts can be had on city or country property on reasonable rates of interest. Inquire of

W. E. TESTIN,
87 Grant street, opposite Court House.

Stock Sale.

The following stock was sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street.

Bank of Pittsburgh	$72 50.
" "	72 50.

The Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh affords every facility and security for the safekeeping of bonds, certificates of stock, insurance policies, deeds, mortgages, notes, etc. Also receives plate, silverware, jewelry, diamonds, gold, gold bullion and issues certificates of guarantee therefor.

Under its charter the company can act as administrator, executor, guardian, trustee and agent for individuals, States, estates, corporations, etc.

Safes of all sizes can be likewise rented in the burglar-proof vault of the company.

Persons going to Europe or expecting to be absent for any length of time, will find the Safe Deposit Company a reliable agent for the collection of rents, dividends, coupons, etc., which will be transmitted to any point desired, and also a safe depository for plate, silverware, etc. Office and building No. 83 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
HENRY LLOYD, Vice President.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.
tf

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains,
at
W. W. Moorhead's,
81 Market street.
Ladies' White Suits, $4, $5, $6, $7.
Ladies Buff Suits, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9.
Children's Suits of all kinds.
Young Misses' Suits.
Hamburg Embroideries, very low.
Ladies' Cotton Hose at very low prices.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas closing out very cheap.
Ladies' Underwear in Night Dresses, Chemises, Skirts, Drawers, Corsets, Corset Covers, very low prices.
Don't fail to go to Moorhead's, 81 Market street, for bargains.

Dunseath's.

One of the most attractive business houses on Fifth avenue is that of Mr. W. Dunseath, at No. 56—the well known and popular jewelry establishment. There everything in the line of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, statuettes, &c., &c., are on exhibition, and sale. But more important, to purchasers, than the display, is the fact that in all cases the goods which are there are warranted to be exactly as represented and the "money's worth" given in every case. Persons who need any article in this line can do no better than at Dunseath's, 56 Fifth avenue.

Warner, Rhodes & Co.,

Packers of the justly celebrated EDWARDS STANDARD TOMATOES and other canned goods, which have received the highest premium, N. Y., destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, have already rebuilt, and are now engaged packing a variety of small fruits and berry syrups. All the goods they will put on the market this season will be known as usual as the "EDWARDS," and of superior quality. No improvement on former years. Housekeepers will please remember the *Standard* are the best.

28-1

Go to Yeager's for fine Boots and Shoes, No. 178 Liberty street.

Go to Yeager's for anything in the line of Boots and Shoes, 178 Liberty street.

You can get a neat, durable Boot or Shoe, and one that will wear well, at Yeager's, No. 178 Liberty street.

Mr. Ed. Yeager, No. 178 Liberty street, has on hand one of the finest assortments of Eastern and custom-made Boots and Shoes in the city.

F. A. Konold & Co., successors to Dieffenbacher, No. 19 Fifth avenue, have one of the most elegant and complete boot and shoe stores in the city. Their stock of ladies' and children's shoes, gaiters, slippers, etc., is not excelled anywhere, and their prices are remarkably low. Gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order by competent workmen. All goods are warranted as represented. Call and examine their large and splendid stock before purchasing elsewhere. tf

Cole's Cement Roofing.—The best and cheapest roofing now in use is Cole's cement roofing, manufactured by the Enterprise Roofing Company, at 871 Liberty street. It is fireproof as well as waterproof and will be warranted for twenty years. Old shingle roofs are replaced with this excellent roofing much cheaper than with shingles. Call and examine.

tf

The closing exercises at the various colleges around Pittsburgh attracted a great deal of attention the past week, but in no ways interfered with the rush of trade at the popular merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, which is just the place, as the young gentlemen know, to get clothing of the latest style and most complete.

If there are few things more enjoyable than a good cigar, there is nothing, perhaps, which is more disagreeable to the smoker than a bad one. To avoid all difficulty in this direction, smokers should call at Megraw's, No. 55 Ninth street, for their supplies. Megraw will sell nothing but the best, and in all cases guarantees the goods to give satisfaction to the most fastidious.

Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, have a full line of goods on hand for summer wear. They are prepared in the shortest possible time to fill all orders and will guarantee satisfaction as to price, quality, and the promptness with which anything left to them will be attended to. Young gentlemen, call at Hespenheide & Co.'s.

I Have been using Sawyer's Barber Soap for about nine years, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best shaving soap I have ever used. It is now used in our family almost exclusively as a toilet soap and gives entire satisfaction. JOHN DOUGLAS,
Pastor 1st Reformed Church,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ocean Water Soap makes the finest suds for washing of any chemical compound known for cleansing and securing glass, china, tin, brass or metal of any kind. It has no equal either as to quality or cheapness. Ask your grocer for it. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

BREVITIES.

ONE THOUSAND dined and wined at City Hall last night.

MR. HOWELL JONES, from Lancaster, Pa., is in the city on a visit to his friends.

HUBLEY deserves great praise for the manner in which he satisfied the one thousand at City Hall last night.

SUPPOSE Chief Cupples calls out the Fire Department this morning and let our guests see what we have in that line.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY carriages conveyed our guests to the numerous manufacturing establishments yesterday.

THE Baltimoreans visit the Academy of Music to-night to see Jane Coombs and her Company in "London Assurance."

FOR the number of men in action at City Hall last night there were fewer wounded than was ever known on an occasion of this kind.

OUR guests from Baltimore are as fine looking a body of men as could be found in any city, and comprise the wealthy business men of the city.

AT a meeting of a Committee of the City Councils the 5th of September was decided upon as the time for the Pittsburgers to visit Baltimore.

HON. BEVERDY JOHNSTON and Montgomery Blair were called on yesterday by several of their admiring friends. They are stopping at the Monongahela House.

THE people of little Washington intend to celebrate the Fourth of July with appropriate honors. Among other public amusements they announce a series of races at Wylie's driving park. Three races will take place and several good horses are entered. The officers of the Park Association will act as the Committee.

WE were in error yesterday when we stated that all the Baltimoreans with the excursion were married men. There are some four or five single gentlemen with the party. We deem this correction due to them, as they may have the pleasure of calling on some of our young ladies before they go home.

SOME scamps not having the fear of the Lord before them, broke into the Presbyterian church at Wilkensburg, last Thursday night, and stole some thirty yards of carpet. Squire Swift with usual energy, has issued search warrants for several suspected individuals, and hopes ere long to turn up the right parties. We hope he will succeed that justice may be done to the thieves.

THE old frame shanty at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, now occupied by John M. Addy as a plumbing shop, was sold yesterday to the City Bank for the neat little sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars. The City Bank contemplate erecting at an early day a magnificent banking house on the site, which will prove an ornament to the city and an evidence of the prosperity of the bank.

THE lot and building on Smithfield street, now occupied by Fackner & Irwin's furniture rooms, 24 feet front, 60 feet deep, were sold to the Masonic Bank for $27,100, the bank to assume the same ground rental for conveyances, &c., as the City Bank. This may seem high to a stranger, but formerly two hundred dollars a foot for property on this street, but there is no doubt both banks have handsome bargains in their purchases. The City Bank, we understand, will commence at once and erect a large four story building on this corner.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night the Jane Coombs combination was greeted by another large and fashionable house, if anything larger than on Monday night. The genuine appreciation by the public of the merits of Miss Coombs, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bradley and the other members of the Company has been more fully proved by their success at the Academy even than by their brilliant reception at the Opera House. That the troupe is the best which has for many years visited the city we claimed by their first effort, previous even to its second season, but even the more sanguine expectations of its admirers, have been more than realized in the assured success of this, which may be termed, its third season. That the quality of the entertainment offered has been of so superior a nature as to draw to the theatre our best citizens, many of whom are not in the habit of attending theatrical performances, we cannot be denied, and that this same class of our people has overcome the prejudice which exists against the Academy and has filled it the last two nights, is a compliment of so genuine a character as has never before been paid to any theatrical company in the city.

The piece presented last night was "The Wife's Secret," in which the company appeared on its previous visit to our city. Of the performance, all that need be said is, that every part was completely filled and the recition of a thoroughly excellent character. To-night "London Assurance" will be given, one of the best pieces in the company's repertoire. We bespeak a full house.

OPERA HOUSE.—Dan Bryant's Minstrels appeared last night to a good house and gave an excellent performance. Another excellent performance will be presented to-night. The members of the company all stand high in the minstrel profession and give enjoyable performances.

ST. LOUIS.

Murderous Assault.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—J. T. Roberts, who earned some notoriety here and elsewhere as a noisy Labor Reformer, and who was arrested here last April as a vagrant, made a murderous assault on police officer Walsh last night with a carving knife, ann inflicted several ugly wounds on Walsh's head and face. Roberts was arrested.

ABORTION CASE.

The examination of Mrs. Gertrude Engle, charged with administering medicine with a view to producing abortion on Emily Robinson, the girl whom Long D. Cameron is alleged to have seduced, began to-day in the Court of Criminal correction. The court room was densely crowded, many women being present. Drs. Johnson and Bailen, testified to the condition of Miss Robinson, and the cause of her death. Mrs. Dr. Roberts of St. Lukes Hospital, testified to the condition of Miss Robinson when she came to the hospital, and gave some of the dying confession of the girl which was ruled out. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

DESPERADOES.

A party of desperadoes got into a quarrel at Harden, Ray County, this State, on Saturday last. One of them named Brade, killed two others, one named Reives, with a huge knife. Bruce was arrested and locked up, but during the night was taken out by a party of citizens and hanged to a tree.

THE TEXAS RAILROAD.

General J. W. Barnes, Vice President of the international railroad of Texas, arrived here en route for New York, the head quarters of the company. The General says seventy-five miles of the Texas road are already completed, seventy miles of iron furnished, and some fifteen miles now in operation. The road commences at Hearn on the Houston and Texas Central line and will probably connect with the Cairo & Fulton and St. Louis & Iron Mountain roads, giving St. Louis direct communication with Texas. This connection General Barnes thinks will be made in 30 months.

THE UNION DEPOT.

An adjourned meeting of railroad men to discuss the project of building a union depot here was held last night. It was reported and adopted stating that difficulties have been developed that can only be overcome by friendly action of railroads, by the change or vacating some for short distances and perhaps the modification of the general law under which the depot corporation is erected. This being the case, the committee appointed to confer with the city authorities and the officers of the several railroads terminating on this side of the river and to ascertain such facilities and united action cannot be ready to report. The resolutions further state the location of the depot should be near the western terminus of the bridge and definite location west of Fourth street should be considered.

HELD.

The Court of Criminal correction held Mrs. Gertrude Engle, formerly of Iowa, on three hundred dollars. Judge Colvin stating however the case against her, was very light.

CHICAGO.

Died Suddenly.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Miss Harriet Bruen Whitehouse, the youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, died suddenly last evening. She was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends.

DROWNED.

At Mount Morris, Wisconsin, on Friday last, two young ladies named Carrie Olson, aged fifteen, and Susan Cave, aged fourteen years went in bathing, and getting beyond their depths were drowned. George Tracy, while trying to save the lives of the young girls, was also drowned.

RIBS BROKEN.

Dr. Bullis, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, was thrown from his sulky, at Decorat, yesterday. He had several ribs broken, and was otherwise severely injured. His physician fears that he is fatally injured.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The Committee having charge of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, have invited George W. Curtis as orator, and James Russell Lowell, as poet for the occasion.

THE LEGEND OF WINCHRAFT.

The town of Frankfort, Perry county, Illinois, is greatly excited over what the citizens regard as a clear case of witchcraft recently developed in the vicinity of that town. Two young ladies, daughters of James Williams are the victims. It has been remarked by neighbors for some time past that something was wrong with the girls, and a few days since a physician was called to visit them. He failed to discover the difficulty. Since that time immense crowds have visited the girls, averaging from fifty to one hundred each night. They say that they are perfectly sane during the day but at the approach of night they become frenzied and uncontrolable, performing feats that would put the first acrobats to shame. Scaling the house they will dance and gyrate on the comb of the roof with perfect ease and impunity uttering at the same time most hideous and frenzied screams. Very frequently while performing such feats they fall perfectly rigid with spasms but then never fall off however near the eaves they may be. During the day at which time they are perfectly sane they seem modest and reserved. The spell comes upon both at near the same time, generally during dusk that is when they both break into a run. They always run north in direction of the house of an old lady who, they say, has been bewitching them. These spells are put upon them they say on account of their telling something that she forbade, and that she and a cat enter their bedroom and house-top dance. Their conversation when laboring under these spells is in an unknown tongue. They catch and eat all the flies they can get hold of until nausea is produced, when they both vomit at the same time. What one does the other does at the same time. They seem to be moved by one controlling power.

RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—River six feet and stationary. Arrived: Emma Floyd from Nashville; Anna from St. Louis; Palestine and Charmer from Evansville. Clear.

CAIRO, June 27.—City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Sharp, McDonald, New Orleans to Louisville; 7; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M. River fell 3 inches; heavy storm of wind, rain and hail commenced at 1 P. M. and lasted half an hour, causing considerable damage to fruit and shade trees in the city. Clear to-night. Arrived: Mary Morgan, St. Louis. Departed: W. J. Lewis, from Kansas City; Mohawk and barges and City of Quincy from New Orleans; Sunshine and barges, Pittsburgh; from Memphis; Rob Roy from Keokuk; Sallie from Arkansas River. Departed: Bee and barges for Vicksburg; Rob Roy for Keokuk; City of Vicksburg for Vicksburg; Mountaineer for Kansas City; Davenport for St. Paul. River stationary, with 9 feet large to Cairo. Weather very warm.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—River one foot eight inches and falling three feet eight inches in canal. Sultry. Mercury in the nineties. Business very dull. Arrived—Alaska from New Orleans; Champion from St. Louis; Leclair No. 2 from Tennessee River. Departed —Champion for Cincinnati; Alaska for Pittsburgh; Rob Roy for Keokuk; Leclair No. 2 for Alaska has burned her boilers so badly that she will have to get a new set before proceeding further. Captain Dallas is lying in a critical condition and the chances are that he will not survive. Mr. Hyland is lying lingeringly low parties.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Rainy. Mercury 92. River stationary. Departed—Potomac for Cincinnati; Lady Lee for St. Louis; Mary Miller for New Orleans; Legal Tender for White River.

EVANSVILLE, June 27.—Weather chiefly clear and intensely hot; mercury 96. River fallen 9 inches. Departed—Lee for Cumberland; Woods, 5 A. M.; Idlewind, 7; Fayette, 8; Bermuda, 10; Shannon, 4; Nashville, 6. Down—Aleonia, 5 P. M.; Nowlan, 6; Lawrence, 6; Arkansas Belle and Florence Lee, 6. Business active. River 2 feet 6 inches to Louisville and 4 feet 6 inches to Cairo.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—River rising slowly; 4 feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and hot.

KANSAS.

Murder Trial.

ATCHISON, Ks., June 27.—In the District Court to-day Reddick charged with the murder of Lykens in Leavenworth county some months ago and brought to this county on a change of venue, was allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty and enter a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, whereupon Judge Price sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary for life.

THE HARVEST.

The harvest in this section of the State is earlier than ever known and small grain shows a very large yield and the quality is unusually fine. Corn promises well and the fruit crop will be abundant.

RAILROAD.

It is officially announced the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad will be completed and in operation to Falls City, Nebraska on July 10th and to Humboldt, twenty-four miles beyond by October. Work on the A. T. & S. F. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroadjis progressing rapidly.

RAILROAD CONTRACT.

NEW CHICAGO, KANSAS, June 27.—The contract was closed to-day for the immediate construction of the western division of the Fort Scott, New Chicago and Fredonia Railroad from New Chicago to Fredonia, work to be commenced on August 1st, and cars to be running by the 1st of November, the road to be fully completed and equipped to Arkansas river by the 1st of November, 1872.

CROPS.

The crops are the best ever raised in this part of the State. Small grain is all harvested and the yield is prodigious. Corn is very promising.

IMMIGRANTS.

Immigrants are rapidly settling up this region and are wending their way westward by the hundred.

NEW JERSEY.

Dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 27.—Hon. Amos Robbins, late State Senator from Middlesex county, and a prominent Democratic politician died at his home in this city this morning.

HALIFAX N. S.

The Washington Treaty.

HALIFAX, June 27.—The Brunswick delegates on the Washington treaty will meet the Nova Scotia government after returning from Prince Edward Island. It is expected that a full council will be obtained.

THE Boston *Transcript* is well known as a lady's paper, and it gives the ladies some good and grave advice as to the way they are to employ themselves this summer at the watering place. They are to take with them a color box and a sketch book also "Gray's Botany", and "Why not try a new language?" says the paternal *Transcript*. "You will not feel the heat half so much," it adds, "if you are doing something, and really looking out words in a dictionary is cooling and fresh exertion. That depends if one has been looking out words in a dictionary all winter, the well thumbed volume had better be left on the home shelf. However short, the stories in that compilation will have become rather tiresome.

GENERALITIES.

THE late Commodore Tatnall's young est son remained loyal to the flag of the country, although his three brothers and two brothers in-law, as well as his father, traitorously went over to the rebels. As Paymaster in the Navy he was stationed in Savannah in 1865, and the bitterness felt toward him for his maintenance of the Union, was such that hosts of his old friends in his native city refused to recognize him.

THE *Golden Age* says the Swedenborgians are a sensible people notwithstanding their mysticism, as is shown by their recent effort to discontinue the use of the "Rev." as a prefix to the names of their ministers. The resolution was voted down, but with a minority that will not be likely to allow it to remain in a recumbent posture a long time. Why should a minister have the sign of his trade attached to his name, unless members of other trades are marked in the same way. We are not quite prepared for Car. John Smith and Hd. Patrick Donahue, to indicate that one of those gentlemen is a carpenter and the other a hod-carrier. Let there be no unfair discrimination against ministers. It is bad enough to require them to wear black clothes, without compelling them to carry their trade-mark.

A COLONY of fifty persons from England —on their way to Nebraska, rested on Monday in Burlington. The *Hawk-Eye* says: "One pre-possessing man, with a wife and seven children, had a notable certificate, not only from his Rector but from his employer. It certified that he had been hired by one farmer for nineteen years, at first at fourpence a day, but at last at sixty pounds a year; that he had gained a prize of four guineas at a plowing match, as well as that his father and grandfather had been employed on the same farm. When asked, 'Why did you come to America?' his answer was, 'To help my children to a start, and, perhaps, to save a little to live on in my old age. In England,' said he, 'as soon as I am too old for labor, my land lord will say 'Go to the union' (the English name for a poor house,) and my children must begin as I did at fourpence a day.'"

THE essential difference between the Republican and Democratic parties is revealed in the reception of Vallandigham's death. So far as our observation goes, we have as yet to see an Republican journal that speaks unkindly of the dead man. Nothing but admiration for his talents, pity for his untimely end, and regret that he could not live to reach the goal of his ambition. How different this from the treatment by the Democratic press of Lincoln, Stevens, Stanton, Thomas, and others of the patriot dead of the Union men, who had never faltered in their devotion to the cause of their country! It is the fashion among the Democratic press to revile these men—to apply to them the most brutal epithets, and to tarnish their memories by the revival of the worst slanders. Robert E. Lee received more consideration from the Republican press than did Edwin M. Stanton from the Democratic.—*Press.*

[From the Capital.]

AN UGLY STORY.

Stebbins Draws a Natural and Wins the Pot.

"Talking about ugly men," said White Hat, "did you know Younglove Stebbins? You know him, Sykes?"

"I'll bet you," said Sykes.

"Wasn't he a screamer?"

"He could get away with any of 'em," said Sykes.

"Well" continued White Hat, "one night me and Stebbins and Bob Eggleston were up to Pastor's eating oysters, and after we got through I went down to the bar to pay. A lot of fellows were eating and drinking there and homely men "I don't care what you say says one fellow, 'you let Bill Williamson work his face as he pleases, and I'll back agin' the three ugliest men in the Union."

"How's that Bill?" says another fellow, looking at a tolerably plain man with a smooth face standing by.

"Oh, he's foolin," said Bill swallowing his toddy and wiping his mouth with his hand. There ain't nothing disagreeable about me."

"Excuse me, gentlemen,' says I, 'I'm a stranger, but is that the man you're backing for plain features?'

"That's the man,' says the first spokesman.

"I turned round and leaned ag'in the bar, and looked at him, and says I, 'No paint, nor feathers, nor nonsense?'

"Nothing but the features that God has given him,' says the other.

"How much would you be willin' to waste on him?' says I

"Largely,' says he. 'Heavy. Money talks!' The United States promises to pay,' and I hauled out a big pocket-book and slapped it on the counter.

"'Champagne supper would be nothin' says I.

"'Not a reed-bird's eye,' says he.

"'I'm the man you're lookin,' for,' says I, and in ten minutes we had a jury 'paneled, and I was trainin' Stebbins for the part.

"He hauled down the corners of his mouth, rolled his eyes as if he had a fit, and I led him in. But I knew in a minute I was beat. That fellow of their's stood in front of the judges, and he looked like a whole family of wild Australian children rolled into one. He never moved a muscle, but looked with an idiotic leer at the ceiling, and waited for the verdict. The jury didn't leave their seats. They said it was a clear case, and it was, and I walked off.

"'Now,' says I, 'Stebbins, you must do your best; we've got two more chances, and I want you to spread yourself.'

"Stebbins prepared himself, and I must say he was a melancholy sight. The right side of his mustache was stuck in his nose, and his mouth was screwed around until it touched the lappel of his left ear, and we walked him in. But there stood their man and I didn't care about seein' another such sight. Every hair on his head was standing straight forward like fence-stakes, and his eyes were turned in towards his nose till you could see the backs of 'em. I never knew how he did it, but I hope I may die if he hadn't swallowed his nose, and there he stood. The opposition gave a shout and I knew he was beat again. And so we was and we went back feeling pretty blue.

"'We're beat, Stebbins,' says I, 'and I don't know what the blazes ails you, but I never saw you look so well as you do to-day.' Tom Eggleston was out of practice. 'If the cussed fool would stand natural,' says he, 'he'd beat 'em yet.'

"The idea struck me in a minute. 'Try 'em, Younglove,' says I. 'Just leave your face the way Heaven made it, and let's go in.'

"Stebbins was practicing before the glass, but when he turned 'round and sobered down, I looked at him, and says I, 'that's enough!' If they can beat that face I'm ready to pay.'

"Stebbins said it was no use, but we led him in, in his normal condition, and when they looked at him they screamed. Even their man, who had got all his faces into one, and who stood there working his ears beside, and looking like a wagon full of scared monkeys, got a glimpse of Stebbins and burst into a roar.

"The judges said I had won, and the other side gave it up and paid the supper."

GIL PIERCE.

Beecher's Dog Story.

[From the Christian Union, June 14]

We know it is beneath the dignity appropriate to these edito rial columns to tell a dog story in them—a dog story with not even a moral attached. But after grappling with a six column article in the vain attemnt to get its pith into half a column, (the fruit of which labor is delayed by an accident until next week,) we are going to refresh our minds, if not our readers', by telling a dog story pure and simple. We protest in advance against any attempt by Mr. Bowen, his friends or his foes, to deduce from it that dogs can or can not reason, or to prove anything whatever. Now for the dogs—as to the veracity of the tale we personally vouch.

A narrow log lay as a bridge over a ravine. From the opposite ends of the log, at the same moment, there started to cross it a big Newfoundland dog and a little Italian greyhound. Of course they met in the middle; of course there was not room for them to pass; neither could they go back. The height was a dangerous one for the greyhound, and to the water at the bottom he was extremely averse. The Newfoundland could have taken the leap in safety, but evidently did not want to. There was a fix! The little dog sat down on his haunches, stuck his nose straight up in the air, and howled. The Newfoundland stood intent, his face solemn with inward workings. Presently he gave a nudge with his nose to the howling greyhound, as if to say: "Be still, youngster, and listen." Then there was silence and seeming confabulation for a second or two. Immediately the big dog spread his leges wide apart like a Colossus, bestriding the log on its extreme outer edgs, and balancing himself carefully. The little dog sprang through the opening like a flash. When they reached the opposite shores the greyhound broke into frantic gambols of delight, and the Newfoundland, after his more sedate fashion, expressed great complacency in his achievement, as he surely had a right to do.

CRUISING.

What are the days but islands,
So many little islands,
And sleep the sea of silence,
That flows about them all?
There, when the moon is risen,
The peaceful waters glisten:
But yonder plashing—listen:
It is the souls that fall.

The little boats are skimming,
The wind-led boats are skimming,
Each in its silver running,
Apart from fleet and shore.
There not an oar is dipping—
With just a cable's slipping
Glides out the phantom shipping
That wanders evermore.

Every day's an island,
A green or barren island,
A lowland or a highland,
That looks upon the sea.
There fruitful groves are crowning;
There barren cliffs are frowning,
And rocky channels drawing
The little boats that flee.

How many are the islands,
The teeming, talking islands,
That in the sea of silence
The roving vessels find?
Their number no man knoweth;
Their way the current showeth;
The tide relentless floweth
As each is left behind.

The sailors long to tarry—
For rest they long to tarry—
Where lies the land of fairy
They touch and go ashore.
With songs of wistful pleading
They follow, fate unheeding,
And with the tides receding,
Are drifting out to sea.

But sometimes, in the sailing,
The blind and endless sailing
They pass beyond the hailing
Of land upon the lee.
The lowlands and the highlands,
And all beyond the islands,
Behold the sea of silence—
Behold the great white sea.

CELEBRATED HOUSES.

Some of the Ruins of Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *World* says:

Rossini's house, on the borders of the Bois de Boulogne, is almost completely destroyed. More than fifty shells pierced it. His widow intends to restore it. De Lamartine's house is untouched, although many shells fell in the grounds. Theophile Gautier's house in Neuilly received several shells. His pictures and books were brought to Paris. The new studio of M. Puvis de Chavannes built in Neuilly, and which was just finished when the German war began (through which it escaped uninjured), has been entirely destroyed by the civil war, with all its valuable contents—pictures, studies, engravings, books. Prosper Merimee's house, at the corner of Rue de Lille and Rue du Bac, was filled with minatures, drawings, engravings, an extensive collection of books relating to ancient history, philology and archæology, and a great number of novels, plays, poems, presentation copies, and unpublished letters from Victor Jacquemont, Stendhal (Henri Boyle), and from artists, authors, diplomatists, composers, all enriched with piquant notes by Prosper Merimee, and destined to posthumous publication—all of these objects were lost in the fire which made such ravages in the Faubourg St. Germain. M. Joseph Bertrand, of the Academy of Sciences, lived in No. 82 Rue de Rivoli; he had a mathematical and scientific library worth $8,000; he had the manuscript of the third volume of his work on the Differential Calculus ready for press; all his notes and calculations were burned with the house.

Jolly Convicts.

The convicts in the Andaman Islands, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seem to lead a pleasant life. From the evidence given in the case of James Devine, a Port Blair convict, who was tried at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on the 8th ult. for murdering a fellow convict after a drunken carouse, it appears that there is the most lack of festivity in that happy colony. The convicts are on the best possible terms with their guards, and give little dinner parties, at which the rum bottle circulates freely round the table, so freely in fact that Mr. Devine, after sharing a gallon of rum with a select party of friends, battered in the head of one of his companions as a finish to the evening's entertainment. The jury found him "guilty," but recommended him to mercy on the ground that "the crime would not in all probability have been committed but for the disgraceful laxity of discipline and want of control over the convicts at Port Blair, as shown in the evidence." Devine must, of course, be taught that he cannot be allow his high spirits to get the better of him on festive occasions, nor knock his fellow captives' brains out in moments of conviviality. But we agree with the jury that it might be as well to suggest, if not enforce, a little moderation in rum when "a criminal reunion" takes place among the convicts. A new governor has been appointed to the Andamans, and it is to be hoped that he will place these soirees on a somewhat better footing. In the meantime, however, the *Sindian* announces that, among other reflections in the police circulars throughout India, the police employed at Andamans have been discharged and a corps of convicts has been raised for guarding the men transported to that place. The season, therefore, at Andamans is likely to be even more brilliant than usual.

An Anecdote of Thackeray.

An amusing anecdote is related in "Thackeray, the Humorist and Man of Letters." The following occurred when Thackeray was a candidate for the representation of the City of Oxford:

"Pray, what can I do to serve you?" inquired the Vice Chancellor.

"My name is Thackeray."

"So I see by this card."

"I seek to be returned within the precincts."

"Ah, you are a lecturer. What subjects do you undertake, religious or political?

"Neither; I am a literary man."

"Have you written anything?"

"Yes, I am the author of 'Vanity Fair.'"

"I presume a Dissenter, has it anything to do with John Bunyon's book?"

"Not exactly; I have also written 'Pendennis.'"

"Never heard of these works, but no doubt they are proper books."

"I have also contributed to *Punch*."

"*Punch!* I have heard of that; is it not *a ribald publication?*"

RANKIN'S BLACKBERRY

Consists of the Tonic and Astringent properties of Blackberry Root and Fruit combined with choice aromatics. It is confidently recommended for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the various affections of the bowels. Prepared by

A. J. RANKIN, Apothecary,
45 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

DIED:

TAGGART—On Monday morning, June 26th, at two o'clock, Prof. JOHN J. TAGGART, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral from his residence, Minersville, near the Car Station, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at two o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at a quarter past one o'clock P. M.

GRAY—On Monday, June 26th, at one o'clock, P. M., CATHARINE GORDON LYON, wife of Hannam Gray, in the 38th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 274 Franklin street, Allegheny, THIS MORNING, June 28th, at half-past ten o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHMIDT—On Monday, June 26th, of pneumonia, after only three days illness, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. A. T. and Mrs. E. J. Schmidt, aged six months.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Forty-third street, Pittsburgh. The Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond's Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description wholesale and retail. A full assortment of Fine Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fine Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Agents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for. J. H. JOHNSTON,
Jy21-100 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Splendid Piano
FOR SALE CHEAP.

A splendid first class 7⅓ octave Square Grand Piano, warranted for eight years; price, $700, is in perfect condition, only been used about three months; can show receipt and date of purchase; must be sold immediately, and if applied for before July 1st, will be sold at a very great sacrifice, as it must be sold before that time. Will take part cash, part by note. Address,

Je26-w35 URIAH, Latrobe, Pa.

IOWA FARMS
From 50 to 500 Acres Each,
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

1,000 Acres good Farming Land, near Webster City, Hamilton Co., Iowa, on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for city or country property. It is beautiful rolling prairie. Farms under cultivation all around. Within three miles and a half of the railroad. Will be disposed of as a whole, or in Farms to suit purchasers.

Call and see, or address,

D. L. FLEMING,
GAZETTE OF